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THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA—MEMORANDUM OF A CONVERSATION RECENTLY HELD BY THE PRESIDENT—SPECIE PAYMENTS AND FREE BANKING.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The following correspondence on the financial question, between the President and Senator Jones, of Nevada, has been obtained for publication:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1874.

To the President:

I was so deeply impressed by the clearness and wisdom of the financial views, some of which you have fortunately reduced to writing, recently expressed by you in a conversation in which I had the honor, with a few others, to be a participant, that I cannot dismiss them from my mind. The great diversity of ideas throughout the country upon this subject, and the fact that public opinion concerning the same is still in process of formation led me to believe that the publication of these views would be productive of great good. I venture, therefore, to request of you that I may have a copy of the written memorandum to which I have alluded with your permission that it may be made public.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN P. JONES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 4, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Your note of this date, requesting a copy of a memorandum which I had prepared expressive of my views upon the financial question, and which you with others have heard read, is received, but at too late an hour to comply to-night. I will, however, take great pleasure in furnishing you a copy in the morning as soon as I can have it copied. It is proper that I should state that these views were reduced to writing because I had been consulted on this question not only by some of the members of the Conference Committee, but by many other members of Congress. To avoid any and all possibility of misunderstanding, I deemed this course both justifiable and proper. With this explanation, I enclose herewith the memorandum referred to.

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. J. P. Jones, United States Senate.

MEMORANDUM OF VIEWS ENTERTAINED ON THE SUBJECT OF DESIRABLE LEGISLATION ON THE FINANCES.

I believe it a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting national prosperity. I believe, further, that the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun, with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than at any future time, after resort has been had to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unreal prosperity and speculation on bases other than coin, as the recognized medium of exchange throughout the commercial world. The particular mode selected to bring about a restoration of the specie standard is not of so much consequence as that some adequate plan be devised, the time fixed when currency shall be exchangeable for coin at par, and the plan adopted rigidly adhered to. It is not probable that any legislation suggested by me would prove acceptable to both branches of Congress, and, indeed, a full discussion might shake my own faith in the details of any plan I might propose. I will, however, venture to state the general features of the action which seems to me advisable—the financial platform on which I would stand, and any departure from which would be in a spirit of concession and harmony in deference to conflicting opinions.

First—I would like to see the legal-tender clause, so-called, repealed, the repeal to take effect at a future time, say July 1, 1875. This would cause all contracts made after that date for wages, sales, &c., to be estimated in coin. It would correct our notions of values. The specie dollar would be the only dollar known as the measure of equivalents. When debts afterward contracted were paid in currency, instead of calling the paper dollar a dollar, and quoting gold at so much premium, we should think and speak of paper as at so much discount. This alone would aid greatly in bringing the two currencies nearer together at par.

Second—I would like to see a provision that at a fixed day—say July 1, 1876—the currency issued by the United States should be redeemed in coin on presentation to any Assistant Treasurer, and that all the currency so redeemed should be canceled and never reissued. To effect this, it would be necessary to authorize the issue of bonds payable in gold, bearing such interest as would command par in gold, to be put out by the Treasury only in such sums as should from time to time be needed for the purpose of redemption. Such legislation would insure a return to sound financial principles in two years, and would, in my judgment, work less hardship to the debtor interest than is likely to come from putting off the day for final reckoning. It must be borne in mind, too, that the creditor interest had its day of disadvantage also when our present financial system was brought in by the supreme needs of the nation at the time. I would further provide that from and after the date fixed for redemption no bills, whether of national banks or of the United States, returned to the Treasury to be exchanged for new bills, should be replaced by bills of less denomination than $10, and that in one year after resumption all bills of less than $5 should be withdrawn from circulation, and in two years all bills of less than $10 should be withdrawn. The advantage of this would be strength given to the country against time of depression, resulting from war, failure of crops, or any other cause, by keeping always in the hands of the people a large supply of the precious metals. With all smaller transactions conducted in coin many millions of it would be kept in constant use, and, of course, prevented from leaving the country. Undoubtedly a poorer currency will always drive the better out of circulation. With paper a legal tender and at a discount, gold and silver become articles of merchandise as much as wheat or cotton. The surplus will find the best market it can. With small bills in circulation, there is no use for coin except to keep it in the vaults of banks to redeem circulation. During periods of great speculation and apparent prosperity there is little demand for coin, and then it will flow out to a market where it can be made to earn something, which it cannot do while lying idle. Gold, like anything else when not needed, becomes a surplus, and like every other surplus it seeks a market where it can find one. By giving active employment to coin, however, its presence can, it seems to me, be secured, and the panics and depressions which have occurred periodically in times of nominal specie payments, if they cannot be wholly prevented, can at least be greatly mitigated. Indeed, I question whether it would have been found necessary to depart from the standard of specie in the trying days which gave birth to the first Legal Tender act, had the country taken the ground of no small bills as early as 1850. Again, I would provide an excess of revenue over current expenditures. I would do this by rigid economy, and by taxation where taxation can best be borne. Increased revenue would work a constant reduction of debt and interest, and would provide coin to meet demands on the Treasury for the redemption of its notes, thereby diminishing the amount of bonds needed for that purpose. All taxes, after redemption begins, should be paid in coin or United States notes. This would force redemption on the National Banks. With measures like these, or measures which would work out such results, I see no danger in authorizing free banking without limit.

NO AGREEMENT ON THE FINANCIAL BILL YET.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Conference Committee on the Finance bill held another meeting to-day, but, as heretofore, separated without an agreement. The prospect of an accommodation is not favorable.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE.

WAITING FOR THE FARADAY—SHE HAS NOT YET BEEN HEARD FROM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 5.—Contrary to the prescribed programme, the Levi Woodbury started from Portsmouth to cruise for the Faraday, although the steamer has not been sighted or heard from. The fact that Col. Eastman had received a dispatch from Nova Scotia saying that the Faraday left Torbay last Sunday paying out the cable, gave substance to the newspaper reports, and warranted the opinion that the Faraday could be at no great distance from Portsmouth. It was therefore decided to go in search, and with a party of about thirty gentlemen the cutter started out with the intention of staying out until successful in the search. The course was the same as the previous day—south-east from White Island, with the intent to cut off the course of the Faraday. In this course the cutter continued till 2:30 o'clock, having made a point about thirty-five miles outside the Island of Shoals. It then seemed best to put about and spend the night either at the Shoals harbor or at the mouth of Portsmouth harbor, so as to be ready for an early start to-morrow morning. The latter place was decided upon, and at this point the waiters on the lookout spend the night.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE WESTERN LINES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ACTION OF THE DIRECTORS APPROVED.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—The annual election of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company to-day resulted in the unopposed re-election of the old management of all the branches controlled by this company.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company's election resulted as follows:

Directors—Albert Keep, John F. Tracy, David Dows, A. B. Baylis, A. G. Dalman, M. L. Sykes, Jr., H. H. Porter, William H. Ferry, and J. B. Redfield.

Officers—Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary; J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary.

Executive Committee—Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, Jr., and H. H. Porter.

The Chicago and North-western Company elected five Directors, to serve three years, namely: J. F. Tracy, B. Allen, of Chicago; David Dows, F. H. Tows, and A. B. Baylis, of New-York.

The board subsequently re-elected the old officers for the ensuing year.

The following resolution was then adopted by a unanimous vote of the stockholders:

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Directors and officers of this company in contesting the validity of the recent legislation prescribing arbitrary, unjust, and inadequate tariff for the transportation of freight and passengers in Wisconsin; that we look upon such legislation as in violation of the rights granted to this company in our charters, and an attempt at practical confiscation of private property, and a withdrawal of that protection which the laws of the State afford to all other property within its boundaries.

CANADA.

REDUCING THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 5.—By a general order from the Militia Department it has been decided to reduce the active Militia force, for the purposes of drill and pay, for the years 1874 and 1875 to 30,000 officers and men. A large number of companies, gazetted but not equipped, are removed from the list of active Militia.

LORD DUFFERIN.

QUEBEC, Canada, June 5.—His Excellency the Governor General and family are expected here to-morrow. After remaining here a few days they will proceed to their Summer villa at Tadousac.

ELECTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT—SUICIDE OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 5.—This city to-day returned two Government supporters to the local Legislature.

Assistant Surgeon Vail, of the volunteer force, who distinguished himself at the Wimbledon meeting last year, shot himself this morning while in a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased was the son of Dr. Vail, speaker of the late House of Assembly.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

TORONTO, Canada, June 5.—A convention of the representatives of the leading Marine Insurance Companies of the United States and Canada, which has been in session in this city for the past few days, closed its labors to-day. It was decided to form an International Underwriters' Association.

THE WILL OF JOHN EDGAR THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 5.—The will of John Edgar Thomson, which was probated to-day, appoints Trustees. After providing for his wife, two sisters, a niece and a nephew, the said Trustees are to appropriate the remainder of the net income of the estate, after the payments specified, or so much of it as may judiciously be applied thereto, to the education and maintenance of the female orphans of railway employes who may have been killed while in the discharge of their duties. Preference is to be given, first, to the orphans of the employes engaged upon the Pennsylvania Railroad; second, to those of the Georgia Railroad, between Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; third, to those of the lines controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, by lease or otherwise; fourth, to those of employes of any other railroad company of the United States of America.

The estate is valued at $2,000,000.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE ELECTIONS.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5.—In the House to-day the committee to count the votes for Railroad Commissioner reported that the whole number of votes cast last March was 71,732, of which there were scattering, 31; David Heald, Prohibition, 1,070; Granville P. Conn, Republican, 34,186; and Alvin W. Sulloway, Democrat, 35,428; and that there was no choice by the people.

Wednesday next, at 3 P. M., was assigned for the election of a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Commissary General.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

PORTLAND, Me., June 5.—The Freshman Class of Bowdoin College held a meeting at the Preble House this afternoon, in which they voted to accept the proposition of the Faculty and return to college, with the understanding that if the drill is not abolished, or made optional, the class will ask for their dismissal at the end of the term.

WASHINGTON.

THE MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

PASSAGE OF THE SHIP-CANAL BILL, AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE JETTY PROJECT—ELDER CANNON, THE MORMON DELEGATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The long discussion of the jetty system has finally resulted in the defeat of the bill, and the passage of the substitute, providing for the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal around the mouths of the Mississippi River. The vote upon the canal plan, which Mr. McCrary proposed as a substitute for the Eads or jetty plan, was 137 yeas to 89 nays; so the canal plan was substituted. It is known that about thirty of these yea votes were given by persons who intended not only to defeat the jetty plan, but any proposition involving an appropriation for this subject, and who thought that by following the old parliamentary rule of voting on antagonistic propositions they could defeat the main proposition. In this the result showed that they were mistaken, for the bill was passed—yeas, 140, nays, 80. The Senate is supposed to be more favorably disposed to the jetty system than the House has been, but if the Senate should pass the jetty bill the opposition to that system is so manifest in the House that it is quite doubtful that a conference committee, even if favorable to that system, could induce the House to reverse its action. The debate to-day upon the two plans was very spirited. Judge Hoar, for New-England, said that Massachusetts would always be found ready to do her share for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi, but he was not satisfied that the work should commence except after more careful investigation. Mr. Kasson made a speech in opposition to the jetty system, which made a marked impression. Gen. Hurlbut, in the closing speech, summarized all the arguments in favor of the jetty plan with a good deal of force, but he was unable to change the final result. Gen. Garfield was anxious that both plans should be postponed until a commission should have made further investigations, but his amendment to that effect was defeated by seven majority.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE DUTY ON WINES.

The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New-York, a delegation from which is now here, do not oppose the change in the new Tariff bill, which fixes the duties on still wines at specific instead of ad valorem rates, but is endeavoring to induce the Senate Committee on Finance to reduce the proposed specific tax from fifty cents to thirty-five cents per gallon. The association claim that the Government would receive a larger revenue if the tax was fixed at thirty-five than if it should remain at fifty, as proposed by the House bill.

THE MORMON DELEGATE.

The House Committee on Elections to-day took action upon the resolution to expel Elder Cannon from his seat. Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution which referred to the fact that the evidence before the committee showed that Mr. Cannon was a polygamist, that he was still maintaining bigamous relations, and that he had married one of his wives in August, 1865, since the passage of the law of 1862, which made such marriage a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The resolution declares that Cannon is unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. Harrison, of Tennessee, moved as a substitute for that resolution that action be deferred till the next session of Congress. On that resolution Harrison, Pike, Thomas, Lamar, and Speer voted in the affirmative, and it was lost. The resolution offered by Mr. Hazelton was then voted on, and was lost by 6 to 5. The five voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Smith, of New-York; Hazelton, Todd, Robinson, and Hyde. The resolution was drawn yesterday by Mr. Hazelton, and was submitted to Mr. Thomas, of North Carolina, who expressed approval, and said he intended to vote for it; but he came into the committee to-day and voted directly the reverse of what Mr. Hazelton understood from him last night he would vote. This change of votes destroyed the majority that was counted on to carry the resolution. The committee had a full meeting for the first time in many weeks. It is said to have been publicly announced in Salt Lake, three or four weeks ago, that Harrison, Pike, and Thomas would vote against expulsion, and it now appears that the Mormon prophecy was true. The minority of the committee will endeavor to bring the matter before the House, and will probably be able, through the lack of a majority in the committee, for the resolution leaves some parliamentary difficulties to be overcome.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of Assistant Secretary Sawyer had not been tendered to-day when the Treasury Department closed, and to-night it is announced that he will not send it till Monday. His room and desk at the department are, however, already considered vacant. Gen. Spinner to-day tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury. He says it has been his practice whenever there has been a change in the head of the department to offer his resignation. Mr. Bristow of course followed the precedent set by many predecessors, and declined to accept Gen. Spinner's tender. Second Assistant Secretary Hartly says Mr. Bristow is the eighteenth Secretary that he has seen assume the office since his connection with the department began, and the latest is the youngest of them all. When Mr. Hartly came into the department there were only four clerks required to do all the work in the Secretary's office, and even then their labors were not very arduous.

SEWING-MACHINE PATENTS.

The House Committee on Patents have decided to vote against the bill for the extension of the Wilson sewing-machine patent. The sewing-machine companies have been exerting very powerful influences here during the Winter, and have brought to bear upon the committee the arguments of some of the best legal talent in the country, but the committee are known to be in a large majority against the extension, and expect to take the final vote on Monday.

THE SECRET INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs, which has been holding daily sessions throughout the Winter in a very secret investigation of alleged frauds in the Indian service, have nearly concluded their examinations, and now expect to make their report next week. While a considerable number of unimportant irregularities have been discovered, there has been no proof of any frauds involving Government officials.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Senate laid aside the question of cheap transportation to-day, informally, and took up the bill, from the Printing Committee, to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents, and for the distribution of the regular official editions. It was expected that it would be passed in half an hour, but the section which provided for the publication of 25,000 copies of the agricultural report, to be distributed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, led to a long discussion, during which the abolition of the franking privilege was alluded to. Several Senators deprecated the abolition of the franking privilege, and argued that some provision should be made by which public documents containing valuable information could be distributed among the people. Finally a substitute for the section, submitted by Mr. Stevenson was agreed upon. It authorizes the publication of 300,000 copies of the agricultural report—200,000 for the House of Representatives, 75,000 for the Senate, and 25,000 for the Commissioner, and it provides that they shall be transmitted through the mail free upon being properly certified upon the wrapper. The bill was still pending at the hour of adjournment, 6 o'clock.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE—THE CONFERENCES.

The Senate to-day adjourned over till Monday to give the committees an opportunity to consider the many bills which have come over from the House, and to dispose of the measures upon which conferences have been ordered. There are now eight bills upon which Conference Committees have been appointed, and to-morrow will be devoted to the perfection of them. There was some opposition to adjourning on the part of several Senators, but Mr. Edmunds, who made the motion to adjourn over, being the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, carried the majority with him. He explained that the committees, by devoting all of to-morrow to bills before them, could advance business and facilitate the work of the Senate. Mr. Logan desired to have to-morrow for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Military Affairs, but there will probably be a session on Monday evening for that special purpose.

THE MOIETY BILL.

Mr. Sherman, who has charge of the Moiety bill, gave notice to-day that he would call it up on Monday.

COMPENSATION TO CONTESTANTS FOR SEATS.

The resolution to pay Francis W. Sykes, who contested the seat of Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, was brought up in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, and it was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid over. Mr. Conkling spoke of the unwise practice of paying contestants for seats in either House of Congress, and expressed the opinion that it was high time to disregard such precedents.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NOTE-PRINTING QUESTION.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have closed their investigation of the note-printing question so far as the general hearing is concerned. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Maynard, Mitchell, and Hunter, will visit the Continental Bank-note Printing Company's establishment to examine its system of steam printing, it having been alleged by the Printing Bureau that such printing is inferior to that by hand. The Continental had offered to execute printing at a large reduction from the prices now paid. The object of the committee is to ascertain whether steam printing is of sufficient high artistic character to answer the demands of the Government.

THE CASE OF MR. CANNON.

The Committee on Elections, by a vote of 6 against 5, agreed not to report the resolution of Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, reciting that Mr. Cannon had proved to be a polygamist, having married one of his wives since the passage of the Anti-polygamy law of 1862, and therefore should be expelled. The committee also voted down the resolution postponing all action in the case, but it is generally believed that the further consideration of the question will be postponed till next session.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The House Post Office Committee have agreed to report a bill providing that on all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates:

"Newspaper and periodical publications issued weekly and more frequently than once a week, one cent and a half, and on those issued less frequently than once a week, three cents for each pound or fractions thereof. On the receipts of such newspapers and periodical publications at the office of mailing, they are to be weighed in bulk, and the postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp. Newspapers—One copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed in whole or in part and published go free through the mails, but the same shall not be delivered at the letter-carrier offices, or distributed by carriers, unless the postage is paid thereon as by law provided; and newspapers and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication, go free through the mails. All mailable matter of the third class may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section 134 of said act. Affidavits are to be made by publishers or news agents to secure their adherence to these provisions, for the violation of which penalties are prescribed."

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Representative Luttrell made further argument be fore the House Committee on Pacific railroads to-day, urging an investigation of the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad and Contract and Finance Companies. Mr. Luttrell warned the committee that the people of the country would hold them responsible if they failed to recommend an investigation of the frauds on the Government, now partially disclosed, which could be wholly unearthed only by a full exhibition of the books of the railroad company now sealed and withheld from public view. If the company was innocent it would not be harmed by the proposed investigation, but if it had not acted honestly with the United States the fact should be plainly disclosed and proper remedies applied for the protection of the Government and the people whose lands and subsidies had been misappropriated. The committee adjourned on the conclusion of Mr. Luttrell's argument, without intimation as to their future action.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Rear Admiral Fabius Stanley, U. S. N., was retired yesterday. This promotes Commodore Mullany to be Rear Admiral on the active list.

Lieut. Commander Charles F. Schmitz has been ordered to the Colorado. Lieut. Commander F. J. Higginson has been detached from the Dictator, and granted leave; Henry C. Hunter, from the Colorado, and ordered to return home; Surgeon Benjamin F. Gibbs, from the Naval Station at New-Orleans, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Simms, from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to the steamer Portsmouth.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: George McCallum, to be Register of the Land Office, Independance, Cal.; James J. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Seville; Second Lieut. Robert G. Armstrong, to be First Lieutenant, and First Lieut. John L. Johnston, to be Captain in the army; Commodore James R. Mullany, to be Rear Admiral; Capts. George H. Cooper and George H. Preble, to be Commodores; Commanders Ralph Chandler and W. W. Queen, to be Captains; Lieut. Commanders E. L. Walker and Wm. Whitehead, to be Commanders; Masters E. S. Birne and Charles Seymour, to be Lieutenants; Ensigns S. L. Graham and Thomas C. Spencer, to be Masters.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AS TO CITIZENSHIP.

The Attorney General has decided that, irrespective of the time or place of marriage or the residence of the parties, a white woman married to a citizen of this country is to be taken and deemed a citizen of the United States.

WEST POINT.

FOURTH DAY OF THE EXAMINATION.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF CADET SMITH—AN AMUSING DRILL—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Friday, June 5, 1874.

I have just come from the plebe drill-ground, and am delighted to escape from the noisy place. Every one of the newly-admitted was as stiff as a ramrod, and subject to the order of a young tyrant of a higher class, whose incessant orders amused while they unerringly illustrated the iron discipline of West Point. Each of the higher classes feels itself superior to the class below it, and treats the members thereof with a dignified superiority seen only in military circles. It is not to be wondered at, then, that a timid lad feels strangely out of place among this host of youthful martinets.

The examinations to-day were confined to Cadet Smith and the first class. The former had not finished his problem on the blackboard at the termination of yesterday's session, and as it would not have been fair to have given him the advantage of one night's thought on his subject over his section, the problem was changed this morning, and he began anew on the blackboard. I understand that he got two problems to solve, and that he did well in neither. The young gentlemen here, with singularly unsoldierlike generosity, rejoice at the possibility of Mr. Smith's misfortune, and lose no opportunity of assuring the visitors that if a white boy had failed, as they seem to think he has, the former would be "found" without doubt. I am informed that, as a general thing, those who succeed in getting through the dry subjects comprised in the philosophy course here will undoubtedly earn their shoulder-straps the year after, as the studies forming the basis of the examination are more interesting and less likely to bother the lads.

The first class to-day was heard in mineralogy and geology. The six sections feel that they did well, and left the hall with the certainty of passing. Some of the members of the Board of Visitors were present during the day, and others of them went home. To-morrow the third class of sixty members will be examined in mathematics, and the first class hope to get a rest. They are also anxious to obtain from the Secretary of War an extension of time whereby they may sit up with their friends until 11 o'clock Saturday night.

The guests have been increased numerically since morning. Several of the friends of the graduating and second classes have arrived, and are going to remain until after the 11th. They have made up little excursion parties to Putnam Fort and the different points of note in the vicinity. Carriages are in greater demand, and folk from the lower hotel come up to the post to see the dress-parade and listen to the band, which plays every fine evening on the green in front of the West Point House.

The most amusing drill of the service took place this evening in the riding-hall near the lower dock. Twenty-six cadets of the first class, commanded by Capt. Rafferty, of the Sixth Cavalry, went through the trying manœuvres of the school of the soldier, mounted, at 5:30 o'clock. The galleries were occupied by the Board of Visitors and more ladies than I have seen together here since the beginning. The cadets assembled, armed with sabres and revolvers, on some of the most troublesome horses in the command. The young men went through troop exercise and the use of the sabre in cutting at a false head on a post about the height of a man. Having given satisfaction at this part of the trial of skill, the men were dismounted and ordered to unsaddle their horses. Then riding bareback, two at a time fired at a dummy, leaped a hurdle, thrust at a ring and another false head in one tour of the school. These attacks required rapidity and coolness, because the revolver had to be drawn from the holster, cocked, fired, and returned, the sabre drawn, the hurdle leaped, and the thrusts delivered in less than a minute. Few failed, despite the spirit of their steeds. Their performances elicited the highest encomiums, and were truly exciting. Mr. French, one of the cadets, narrowly escaped serious injury from the falling of his horse at the hurdle leap. Horse and man, in the most critical moment of the tilt, rolled over and over in the arena, which was fortunately covered with tan-bark, and saved the limbs if not the life of the cadet at least.

The weather is very sultry, and threatening rain again. Nevertheless a crowd of people is expected here to-morrow.

ARKANSAS.

THE RECENT ARRESTS—NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 5.—Judge Rice and Circuit Court Clerk Prigmore, of Jefferson County, recently arrested on a charge of treason, were released to-day on $1,000 bail each. Gen. King White publishes a letter stating that no one has been arrested under his order since the surrender of Brooks, and that all his troops have been disbanded.

Several parties were arrested at Pine Bluff on civil processes, charged with treason, among others Sheriff Vaughn. The latter has been released on bail, and has resumed his official functions.

Quite a number of Brooksites, who fled at the time of the surrender, have returned. Brooks himself is on the streets daily.

Everything is quiet, and matters are about as usual prior to the late disturbances, except that a small guard are now kept at the State-house.

THE MILLERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—In the Millers' National Convention to-day the Committee on Insurance made an elaborate report, recommending the organization of the Millers' National Insurance Company, in which only flouring mills, and stocks therein, shall be insured, and setting forth a plan of organization. After a lengthy discussion a resolution was adopted providing for a committee of three to confer with the National Board of Underwriters, and the leading companies outside of that Board, and ascertain what relief, if any, can be obtained from the present high rates. Should a satisfactory result follow, the committee is to report to the association as soon as practicable; if not, they are to thoroughly investigate all the facts bearing upon the question of insurance, and report a plan for the immediate organization of a National Insurance Company.

Mr. George P. Plant, President of the National Association, and Messrs. Jacob Barnes and L. Iglehart were appointed the said committee. All business on insurance is to be referred to them.

A committee consisting of Hon. E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis; Mr. J. B. Torbet, of Kansas, and Mr. H. R. Weiselmone, of Illinois, was appointed to take charge of the patent question.

At the session to-night of the Miller's National Association, the Committee on the Constitution and By-laws for the State Association, reported a draft of constitution and by-laws, which were adopted unanimously. The objects of these associations were stated to be for the mutual improvement, benefit, information, and protection of all those engaged in the manufacture of flour and meal. The Secretary is required to gather all the information he can obtain relative to the crops, stocks, and prices of grain, and millers' products, rates of freight, and other matters of interest to the association, which he shall publish in a circular and distribute to the members of the association.

The place and time of the next meeting of the National Association is left to the President and Vice President to determine.

SAFETY OF TWO FISHERMEN WHO WERE SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 5.—Frank Greenleaf and Michael Sterling, two of the crew of the schooner F. W. Homans who were lost on the banks in a fog while attending their trawls, arrived home yesterday in the schooner Sarah P. Ayres, having been picked up on the 20th ult. after being in their dory forty-eight hours. They fell in with an abandoned Swedish brig next day after being separated from their schooner, and succeeded in getting a supply of water and provisions, but were obliged to leave her as the brig was fast sinking. The name of the brig is unknown.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

MEETING OF THE SYNOD AT POUGHKEEPSIE—FINANCES OF THE VARIOUS BOARDS—THE INDIANS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, June 5, 1874.

The Reformed Synod was opened with devotional exercises. The Corresponding Secretary presented the report of the Board of Domestic Missions, which was accepted. It shows that during the past year 80 churches and missions have been aided—43 in the East and 37 in the West. Seventy-five missionaries have been employed among 4,171 families, with a membership of 5,974. The number received on confession was 724 and on certificate 361. The whole number of Sabbath-schools reported is 94, and within the year 9 new ones have been organized. The conversions reported number 104, and the number of Sabbath-school scholars 7,551. Within the year the erection of eight new churches has been commenced. The contributions to the Board of Domestic Missions amounted to $1,246 12; to other benevolent objects, $3,012 75; whole amount received into the treasury, $42,929 82. The Treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions reports as follows: Balance on hand, $714 94; contributions and legacies, $32,629 82; payments, $33,004 87; balance, $639 89. The Board of Publication report contributions, from all sources, $5,873 09. The endowment fund and working capital have increased to $21,471 76.

The report of the Board of Education shows eighty-two students under their care during the year, six of whom have already finished their theological course. The board extended aid to eleven churches in supporting parochial schools. The receipts from all sources were $13,578 41. The permanent investments of the board amount to $12,000, and it enters upon the new year with a debt of $7,200.

The report of the Committee on Liturgy was presented, and thereupon an exhaustive discussion followed. This committee was appointed two or three years ago to alter the Liturgy. In the discussion this morning, Rev. Dr. Reilly favored the striking out of the Liturgy of the Church altogether, but he had few sympathizers. Dr. Pruyn said the committee had been at work at it for three years. At West Point, in hospitals, and on the sea, religious people are compelled to use the Episcopal service, and the committee, having that fact in view, had taken pains so to improve the Liturgy that it can be used in the places named by all interested, with better satisfaction than at present.

Rev. Mr. Marks, a missionary to India, in speaking upon the subject, said the Episcopalians go to church to worship, while the Reformed Church members go to hear preaching. He said the revised liturgy will be valuable if the Reformed Church is not to lose its individuality, and he favored its adoption, although he did not consider it entirely perfect. Other speakers took part in this discussion, and Elder Pruyn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Synod approve of so much of the liturgy reported by the committee as is not inconsistent with or forbidden by the Constitution, and give permission to use the same; this resolution not sanctioning any change in the baptismal form, or the form of administration of the Lord's Supper.

Without action the morning session was closed. The report from the Board of Foreign Missions shows the receipts of the year to be from all sources, $55,352 54—the smallest since 1864. The debt of the boards amounts to $9,000. The appropriations for the various missions amount to $53,855; the cost of administration will be about $7,000, making the whole amount required for the year $62,855, to which must be added the amount of indebtedness. The board looks forward to the coming Summer with great anxiety. The drafts from the missions falling due between the 1st of May and the 1st of September amount to $22,000. The missions covered by the Reformed Church are Amoy, China; Arcot, India; Japan, and the Indian agencies—Gila River Reservation, Colorado River Reservation, Rio Verde Reservation, Camp Apache Reservation, San Carlos Reservation. The Indian tribes mentioned comprise 11,372 immortal souls, covered with gross darkness, perishing in ignorance and sin, living upon our national territory, and not a dollar has been given them to furnish them with instruction, and no man or woman has expressed a willingness to go teach them.

Rev. Mr. Crispell, a Professor in Hope College, Michigan, occupied the attention of the Synod nearly all the afternoon, in pleading for the endowment of a Chair in Theology in that College. The request was referred to the Committee on Professors.

Gen. Pruyn's resolution upon the liturgy was called up, and a confused debate followed.

Rev. Mr. Duryea offered the following:

Resolved, That so much of the revised liturgy as is not enjoined by the constitution shall be adopted.

After another scene of confusion a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried, and the Synod adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

At the evening session the discussion was again opened, and the meeting was a stormy one. Finally the following resolution, offered by Elder Pruyn, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Synod approve of so much of the liturgy reported by the committee as is not inconsistent with or forbidden by the Constitution, and give permission to use the same, this resolution not sanctioning any change in the baptismal form or the form of the administration of the Lord's Supper.

The revised liturgy, thus adopted, almost entirely revolutionizes the marriage service, the burial service, the service of the laying of the corner-stone of a church or chapel, and the service of the dedication of a church or chapel. The churches in the various Classis, however, have permission to use it or not, as they deem proper.

The Synod will adjourn at noon to-morrow, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

To-day the clergymen, upon invitation, visited Vassar College, and were conducted through that institution, and tendered a collation.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The revenue receipts yesterday were $328,217 50.

Secretary Robeson left Washington yesterday on a brief trip to Norfolk.

The President has recognized Mauvel F. Gonzales as Vice Consul of Brazil at Pensacola.

Asa Reddington, LL. D., died in Lewiston, Me., yesterday, aged eighty-five years.

The suspension of the commercial firm of J. U. Payne & Co., of New-Orleans, is announced.

Frank Brower, formerly a well-known Ethiopian minstrel, died at Philadelphia yesterday morning.

Rev. Father John McCormick was drowned in Consta Creek, near Renfrew, Ontario, while fishing, on Thursday afternoon.

Dalva Mosse, a well-known citizen of San Francisco, shot himself yesterday afternoon. The cause of the suicide is not known.

The Governor's veto of the Constabulary bill was sustained in the Massachusetts House yesterday, lacking the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote stood 111 yeas to 76 nays.

J. H. Costley, the alleged murderer of Julia Hawkes, was arraigned at Plymouth, Mass., yesterday, but the prosecution not being ready to go on with the case the hearing was postponed until Saturday of next week.

The Louisiana Patrons' Relief Committee of the State Grange have been doing good service in rendering assistance to members of the order in the flooded districts. They appeal for further aid to Grangers throughout the Union.

Two buffaloes escaped from a circus parade, at Indianapolis, yesterday, and rushed into the crowd. They knocked down and seriously injured Mrs. Sarah Harald and an infant in her arms before they were recaptured. The child will probably die.

Charles Claiborne, late Clerk of the United States District Court at New-Orleans, who has been absent since the 14th May, is now reported absconded, bringing with him a large amount of money belonging to litigants, estimated at from $30,000 to $100,000.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ADJOURNED.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The International Typographical Union closed its session here to-day, and adjourned to meet in Boston on the first Monday of June, next year. Most of the business of the day was transacted in secret session. Various committees were appointed who will report next session.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PASSAGE OF A BILL REGULATING PUBLIC HOUSES IN LONDON AND OTHER CITIES—MR. DISRAELI'S VIEWS ON THE LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

LONDON, June 5.—The House of Commons last night by a vote of 161 against 126 adopted the proposition of the Government that public houses in this city shall be kept open on week days from 7 o'clock in the morning, until 2:30 o'clock at night. The House also, by a vote of 232 against 42, approved the Government's proposal that such houses shall be open on the same days in towns having over 2,500 population from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M., and in towns with a less number of people from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

During the evening Mr. Disraeli said that he would take occasion to correct the misapprehension that this would be a short session. Seven bills, of extra importance, were to be presented to Parliament. They would be introduced at an early day; and if members frittered away the time, the session, instead of being short, would be unusually long.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JEFFERSON DAVIS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 5.—Jefferson Davis sailed from Liverpool yesterday, for New-York, on the steam-ship Adriatic.

FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS AT LOURDES.

PARIS, June 5.—The American pilgrims to-day went in procession to the grotto of Our Lady, of Lourdes. They carried the American flag. Large crowds witnessed the procession, and uncovered and saluted the pilgrims with loud cheers as they passed. The sacred banner, which was brought from America, was presented at the shrine.

At the close of the ceremonies the pilgrims proceeded to Marseilles to take the steamer for Civita Vecchia. All were in good health.

THE ASSEMBLY—A PAMPHLET CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BONAPARTISTS—THE POSTAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, June 5.—In the Assembly to-day M. Batbie, the Reporter of the Committee of Thirty, submitted a proposal reducing the number of Deputies from Algeria to three.

M. Chevreau, a Bonapartist, has been nominated for the Assembly in Lyons.

The Left have organized a pamphlet campaign against the Bonapartists. Documents warning the people against the designs, exposing the sophistries, and recounting the fatal history of the Imperialist Party, will be circulated throughout Paris and the provinces.

The Duke Decazes to-day had a conference with the Committee of the Assembly on the Postal Convention with the United States. He said the arrangement under consideration was only to serve as a transition to a more liberal system, which would be embraced in an additional convention to be hereafter submitted.

COMMUNIST DEPUTY SENTENCED TO DEATH—RUMORED DUEL.

PARIS, June 5.—The Council of War has pronounced a verdict of guilty against M. Melvil-Bloncourt, Deputy for Gaudaloupe, for participation in the acts of the Commune, and condemning him to death *in contumaciam*.

Le Pays (newspaper) says the friends of the Prince Imperial strongly oppose the nomination of Prince Jerome Napoleon for the Assembly.

It is rumored that a duel has grown out of the violent proceedings in the Assembly last Tuesday.

SPAIN.

THE FUGITIVE CARTAGENIANS EMBARKED AT ORAN—THEIR PLUNDER.

MADRID, June 5.—Five hundred convicts, who were engaged in the Intransigente rebellion at Cartagena, have been embarked on a Spanish steamer at Oran to be taken back to Spain. Over $200,000 worth of money and other plunder was found in their possession.

CONCHA ENTERS LOGRONO.

MADRID, June 5.—Gen. Concha has entered Logrono.

ITALY.

THE POPE ABLE TO CELEBRATE MASS.

ROME, June 5.—The Pope was able to celebrate mass this morning, and subsequently walked to his library. He is very feeble, but the fever has left him.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast. It has risen slightly in the lake region, and is lowest in the Missouri Valley. The temperature has risen in New-England, the Middle States, and in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Threatening weather and light rains are reported from the districts on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and in the lower lake region and Ohio Valley. Generally clear weather, with north to east winds, prevails in the upper lake region, and in Missouri and Iowa. The Missouri River has risen at all stations above Lexington. The Mississippi River has fallen at Memphis and Vicksburg. The Red River has fallen at Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, lower lake region, and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and warm weather will prevail, with local rains, light north-easterly winds, veering to southerly, and slight changes in the barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and warm weather, east to south winds, with rain on the Eastern Gulf coast, in Eastern Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, light rain, except in Missouri, north to east winds, veering to southerly in the North-west, rising temperature and falling barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	67°	65°	3:30 P. M.	87°	[illegible]
6 A. M.	68°	65°	6 P. M.	78°	[illegible]
9 A. M.	76°	69°	9 P. M.	75°	[illegible]
12 M.	80°	76°	12 P. M.	75°	[illegible]

Average temperature yesterday .... [illegible]

Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... [illegible]

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 5.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day changed the time of holding the State Convention from July 15 to Aug. 26.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 5.—The trial of Hiram Smith, as an accomplice of Charles Sutherland, in the murder of Charles Wenham, near this city, in January, 1873, closed last night. The jury, after being out five hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced this morning by Judge Morgan, to be hanged on July 24.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 5.

SENATE.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the Senate bill to remove the disabilities of John Julius Guthrie, of North Carolina, and it was passed.

BETTER GOVERNMENT OF THE NAVY.

The bill for the better government of the navy was called up, and passed. It provides that any officer promoted in the course to fill a vacancy shall be entitled to the pay of the grade to which promoted from the day he takes rank therein, if it be subsequent to the vacancy he is appointed to fill. The bill also limits the number of cadet engineers that may be appointed annually to twenty-five.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back, with amendments, the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department. It was placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up on Monday next. The amendments proposed provide that the postage on all mailable matter shall hereafter be prepaid at the time of mailing; to restrict the free delivery system to cities having a population of not less than 30,000, instead of 20,000, as fixed by the House; provides that the routes in Virginia and Maryland may be advertised in the District of Columbia newspapers, and to strike out the House provision that the agricultural reports shall pass free through the mails.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, and Messrs. West, Logan, and Stevenson were appointed members of the Conference Committee thereon.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, called up the bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents and for the distribution of the regular official editions thereof. The fourteenth section of the bill, as reported by the committee, provides that 25,000 copies of the annual report of the Department of Agriculture should be printed for distribution by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, moved to amend so as to provide that copies should be distributed to those only who are employed by the department or contribute information for the use of the department, and also to organized agricultural societies.

Some discussion followed, several Senators contending that the agricultural report was of great importance, and should be freely distributed. They favored the printing and distribution of 50,000 or a 100,000 copies of the report, instead of 25,000.

Mr. GORDON moved a further amendment, so that a copy of the agricultural report shall be distributed to each organized grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which was agreed to, and the amendment as amended was rejected—yeas 22, nays 28.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to strike out the fifth and sixth sections of the bill, which provide for the distribution of pamphlet copies of the acts and resolves of Congress, and statutes at law, which was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out "twenty-five thousand" in the fourteenth section, and insert "fifty thousand," so that the Commissioner of Agriculture could have 50,000 copies for distribution. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 21, nays, 28.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted an amendment to provide for the printing and distribution of 15,000 copies of the agricultural report, instead of 25,000, and that they be distributed to the offices of the department and those who contribute information to the department. It was rejected.

Mr. STEVENSON moved a substitute for the fourteenth section so as to provide for the printing and distribution of 300,000 copies of the agricultural report—100,000 copies for the Senate, and 200,000 copies for the House of Representatives,—such reports to be allowed to go through the mail free, upon being properly certified on the envelope. At the request of Mr. Frelinghuysen, he modified the substitute so as to allow 200,000 copies for the House, 75,000 copies for the Senate, and 25,000 copies for the Commissioner.

Mr. STEVENSON said that this was no restoration of the franking privilege, that the *Congressional Globe* was distributed in the very manner proposed by his substitute now pending. The substitute was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 15.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SWAN, of Maryland, from the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported the conference report, which was agreed to.

GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL DUTY FREE.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to admit all articles for exhibition at the centennial free of duty, which was passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Dr. Charles H. Thomas, of Norfolk, Va. It was passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River by permanent jetties, and was addressed by Mr. CROCKER, of Massachusetts, in support of the bill.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, opposed the bill, as a measure that proposed to expend $11,000,000, five millions at one period and six millions during later periods, and turn over the Mississippi River to Mr. Eads to do with it as he pleased. He asked whether Congress would dare to turn over the "Father of Waters" to one man. Would it dare to do it to the President of the United States or to the Secretary of the Navy? Congress dare not do so. Mr. Kasson insisted on the futility of any efforts of man to thwart the natural course of the great river, and argued that the only proper plan was to let it (the river) extend the continent, build out its banks, and do what it would, and let the Government construct an artificial channel with still water and ground, which would last as long as any such work could last.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, closed the debate with an argument in support of the bill. He characterized the present condition of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi as a national disgrace and a national infamy.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a substitute for the bill.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, refused to allow it to be offered.

Mr. GARFIELD then moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was seconded, and this motion was lost.

The vote was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. McCrary, which is to provide for the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal, and its maintenance as a national highway, and it was agreed to, and the bill as thus amended was then passed—yeas 140, nays 80.

TEXT OF THE SHIP-CANAL BILL.

The bill as passed is as follows:

That a ship canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Gulf of Mexico, commencing at some convenient point on the Mississippi River below Fort St. Philip on the east side of said river, and terminating at some convenient point in Breton Pass in the Gulf of Mexico, shall be constructed and maintained at the expense and under the supervision and control of the Government of the United States, and for this purpose the Secretary of War shall cause to be made in the most expeditious manner a thorough, detailed, and final survey and location of said canal. The survey and report of the engineers assigned to this duty shall exhibit complete plans and specifications of the work in the construction of such survey; and the sum of $20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of such survey.

SEC. 2. That the dimensions of said canal shall not be less than 200 feet wide at the bottom throughout the trunk, and with not less than twenty-five feet in depth of water, with guard gates, waste weirs, locks, lock-houses, basins, bridges, and other erections and fixtures as may be necessary for the safe and convenient navigation of the said canal; and that the location of said canal shall be that indicated in the report of the engineers.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War shall cause said canal to be made and constructed through the lands indicated in the report of the engineers.

SEC. 4. That said canal shall at all times, night and day, be open to the free use and navigation of all vessels and craft belonging to the United States, or any of its citizens, and, until otherwise provided, to all nations in commercial amity with the United States, free from toll or charge; that after its completion said canal shall be maintained in good order and repairs at the expense of the United States, and operated under the supervision of an officer to be detailed by the Secretary of War for said duty, and under his orders; and said canal shall be a military, naval, postal, and public highway, connecting the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico; that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States be extended and established over said canal to the same extent as it exists over the navigable waters of the United States, connected thereby. The Secretary of War shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, concerning the use and navigation thereof, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, and printed copies of said rules shall be framed and hung in a conspicuous place on board all canal and river tow-boats, as well as in the offices at either end of the canal; also, in the Post Office and Custom-house at New-Orleans; provided that Congress may at any time revise or abridge such rules.

SEC. 5. That no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the construction of said Fort St. Philip Canal until a valid title to the lands for the site and appurtenances of said canal, as indicated in the report of the engineers, including a strip of land not less than 1,000 yards on each side of said canal; and also all such lands as may be required for defensive works by the United States shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Louisiana shall cede its jurisdiction over said lands for the construction of said canal, and shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said lands, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

SEC. 6. That the total cost of said canal shall not exceed $8,000,000, and no money shall be expended or liability incurred by the United States for construction until the entire work is put under contract in accordance with this act, at such prices as to secure the completion of the whole for a sum in the aggregate of not more than $8,000,000, and a sum necessary to complete said canal not exceeding the said sum of $8,000,000, is hereby appropriated in installments of not more than one-third of the aggregate cost in any one year.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War shall, on the receipt of the survey and report aforesaid, and without unnecessary delay, advertise for bids to construct said canal for such times and in such newspapers as he may think sufficient, and he shall award the contract to the lowest and best responsible bidder or bidders who shall give bond, with sureties to the satisfaction of said Secretary, that the work shall be done according to the stipulations of such contract, provided that no bid shall be received except the same is accompanied with a deposit with the said secretary of the sum of $15,000, which sum shall be forfeited to the United States and paid into the Treasury thereof in case such bidder fails for a period of thirty days after notice that his bid has been accepted to make a contract in accordance with the terms of his bid, and give security as required by this act. Provided, further, that the contractor or contractors shall perform their work according to the plans and specifications of the Engineer Department and under the directions thereof; and provided, further, that said canal shall be fully completed for use within a period of three years from the commencement thereof, and that the entire cost of such canal shall not exceed the sum of $8,000,000.

SEC. 8. That the United States reserve the right to modify the conditions and terms of the use of said canal, or to amend, alter, or repeal this act, if the public interest shall hereafter require it.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the editors and proprietors of periodicals and newspapers, suggesting that if the Postmaster General should recommend compulsory prepayment of postage according to weight on newspapers and periodicals, the rate should be one cent per pound on newspapers and two cents per pound on other periodicals.

About two hours were then spent over private bills, but only two were passed.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for the business of the Committee on Public Lands.

EVENING SESSION.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS WITHIN THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill to ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and other British subjects within the limits, which were the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany under the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, which was passed.

The bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner, who is to visit the land in question and report a list of all British subjects who were in occupation of the land on the 15th of June, 1846, with proofs of occupancy, &c. These whose claims are approved are to be allowed to purchase such lands within one year from the approval at the ordinary minimum price per acre outside of railroad limits, and at double the minimum price within the railroad limits. The Commissioner is to receive $10 a day, with traveling expenses at ten cents a mile.

SOUTHERN PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, from the same committee, reported a bill to repeal the first section of the act of June 21, 1856, for the disposal of the public lands for homesteads to actual settlers in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and Arkansas.

The bill was discussed at considerable length. The object of the bill is to allow the public lands in the South which were, after the war, reserved for settlement by the freedmen, to be sold as they are in other sections of the country. It was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Conger, of Michigan, Willard, of Vermont, Hawley, of Connecticut, and Holman, of Indiana.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the committee, said that the object of the bill was to put the people of the South in the same position in regard to public lands as the people of the North.

Finally the bill was recommitted, which is tantamount at this period of the session to its rejection.

The House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

At the annual meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange for the election of officers on Wednesday, the members, it will be remembered, failed to elect a Third Vice President and the full number of members of the Executive Committee. At the adjourned meeting on Thursday, Mr. N. B. French was elected Third Vice President, and J. W. Dunning and P. H. McBride were elected to fill the vacancies left in the Executive Committee. At the adjourned meeting yesterday, Mr Walter S. Fairchild, who was unanimously elected President of the Exchange for the ensuing year, made the following address:

GENTLEMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE EXCHANGE: At your first annual election, I had the honor of being chosen President of this Exchange. Again I have now to acknowledge, with the fullest appreciation, the great compliment you have paid me in re-electing me to so honorable a position. I regard this as expressing your purpose to continue the united efforts of all in carrying out this important movement. You have already substantially accomplished the organization of this leading department of the produce trade of New-York, and are beginning to realize the power of united influence for its regulation. Your first annual report, embracing the report of the American Dairymen's Association, will be of the greatest interest to merchants and agriculturists, and will show the magnitude and powerful influence constituent to this Exchange. You are the first Exchange in New-York to recognize the rights of agriculturists in commerce and to invite their co-operation. You are inaugurating the system of accurate market reports, and of commissions just to the producer as well as the merchant. Located as you are in the heart of the grandest commercial centre of the Union, and conducting a vast trade in dairy and other agricultural products, which, from their nature, are the first to be considered in determining the location of an exchange, the merchants of this department of trade form a nucleus around which must concentrate a commerce that shall rival that of any other section of the American Metropolis. With a liberal charter, you are now prepared to carry out the proposition of a General Exchange, and invite the co-operation of merchants in other departments of trade, representatives of carrying companies, real estate holders, and other business interests surrounding this centre of trade. Your initiation fees are now comparatively nominal, as are also your expenditures; but it is recommended that it be taken into consideration the adoption of an initiation fee within the means of the most limited capitalist engaged in these trades, yet sufficiently large to aid in the accumulation of a fund which will enable this organization, at some period in the near future, to provide a permanent building commensurate in proportions with the magnitude of the commerce which it represents.

The organization of this exchange having been the first practical step toward the settlement of the question of the improvement of terminal facilities and the location of the centre of exchange for domestic products, it is gratifying to note, in the discussions of other commercial institutions by the press, and in the recent action of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the laws of trade, which forced this branch of business to an organization, and a confirmation of the strength of our position. We should not for an instant lose sight of the important work before us in correcting the existing irregularities in the trades already represented here, but we must at the same time pursue that broad policy which will inevitably make this institution, with its present sound foundation, the most general and the foremost among the commercial bodies of America.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, Louisa Kohler, a notorious thief, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for four yers.... Benjamin Pollard pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Thomas Rudell, charged with the attempted larceny of a watch and chain from the person of George Schroder, No. 8 Rivington street, on Seventh street, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for five years.... Granville Ely, a man of respectable connections in Lyme, Conn., was placed on trial charged with grand larceny. From evidence it appeared that on the night of the 4th of November, 1872, the prisoner was introduced to Burden S. Coyt, steward of the New-Haven boat Elm City, as a person who had formerly been in better circumstances, and was without means to reach his home. Mr. Coyt gave prisoner a free passage to New-Haven, and invited him to his room to partake of some refreshment. On reaching New-Haven, next morning, Coyt discovered that his watch and chain, valued at $250, had been stolen, and that Ely had not taken passage on the steamer. Complainant did not again see Ely until Saturday last, when he visited the Elm City, and was arrested on complaint of Mr. Coyt. The jury could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged.... James Fitzsimons pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Joseph Johnson, colored, was found guilty of breaking into the carpet-cleaning store of another colored man named Samuel Wilson, of No. 787 Seventh avenue, and stealing therefrom carpets valued at $75. He was sent to State Prison for three years.... Henry Kindrigan was convicted of the larceny of $11 75 from Thomas Slattery, of No. 427 East Seventeenth street, and was sent to State Prison for eighteen months. Richard Tobin, alias Fagan, found guilty of being an accessory to the offense, was sent to State Prison for one year.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners had a long session, yesterday afternoon, in the Central Office, President Gardner in the chair. The business transacted was chiefly routine work of the Department. Patrolmen Tucker, of the Sixth Precinct; Boyle, of the Twentieth; and Riley, of the Nineteenth, were formally dismissed from the Department. Superintendent Matsell sent in a requisition for supplying the Police Central Office with suitable apparatus for extinguishing fires. Several police-stations were ordered to be repaired and painted. A resolution was passed, ordering that all bills and claims against the board should be referred to the Finance Department for examination and audit. It was voted that the future meetings of the board should be held on Tuesdays at 11 A. M. and on Fridays at 1½ P. M. The board then adjourned.

SUIT FOR COUNSEL FEES.

Ex-Attorney General Hoar has sued George Washington Bowen for a balance of $5,000, counsel fee for services rendered in the suit of Bowen against Nelson Chase for the recovery of the Jumel property. The suit is pending in Rhode Island. United States Commissioner Stilwell yesterday took the testimony of Judge Shipman, Gen. Chatfield and Chauncey Shaffer as to the value of the services.

STEAM BOILERS.

AND HOW THEY ARE "EXAMINED."

CHARGES AGAINST THE BOARD OF EXAMINING ENGINEERS THAT CAN BE PROVEN.

The recent publication in THE TIMES of the refusal of the Board of Examining Engineers, after an examination, to grant a license to Mr. D. W. Odiorne, of No. 117 Elm street, has created considerable excitement throughout the City. For a long time the practical engineers in New York have been dissatisfied with the existing arrangements and regulations in relation to the granting of licenses. It has long been conceded that the law establishing a Bureau of Engineers, under the supervision of Capt. Peter Yule, of the Sanitary Police, has not been adequate to meet the requirements of either the employer or the engineer. It is estimated that there are between seven and eight hundred boilers in this City which require the attention of a competent engineer. All of these boilers are not connected with an engine, but they ought none the less to be carefully attended to and judiciously handled. At hotels, business houses, or banks, where there is no elevator, there yet may be a large boiler where the steam is kept up to a pressure of sixty, seventy, or even eighty pounds. This is used for heating, cooking, laundry purposes, and for driving pumps by which the water is forced to the tanks upon the roof, from which the water is distributed all over the building. Where there is an elevator or other power, for ordinary mechanical uses, but little more skill is needed, and the pressure of steam upon the boiler is only a few more pounds. To properly superintend this large and very important mechanical department, every practical engineer knows that the present law is insufficient, and it was intended during the session of the last Legislature to introduce a bill that would in some way place the power in proper hands, and out of the reach of political trickery and influence. The present bureau embraces two boiler inspectors, and a Board of Examining Engineers, which also consists of two members, Messrs. Handford Horton and Daniel D. Sutton have been the Examining Board; but it seems that since Mr. Odiorne was examined a change has been made, Mr. Danforth being substituted for Mr. Sutton. To this bureau is given the most autocratic powers. They have power to inspect boilers as often as they please, to remove engineers at will, and do other things equally annoying both to the employers and the employed.

About a year ago the New-York Engineers' Protective Society perferred charges of fraud and corruption against members of the Board of Examining Engineers. They were never investigated, however, and were soon forgotten. After the terrible explosion of the boiler at Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, last November, in which seven persons were instantly killed and eight others terribly wounded, an investigation was made before the Police Commissioners, and it was then decided that the law was defective. But no change has been made in the system.

The following is an instance of the manner in which the inspectors abuse their authority: A gentleman, who had just built a large apartment-house, had in his employ an intelligent colored man whom he considered was trustworthy. He called him "Carey." The gentleman proposed to put two large boilers into his house, and told Carey that he wished him to learn everything about the water and steam pipes, so that he might be competent to run the boilers after everything was complete. The two boilers would be run at a pressure of about sixty pounds. The only machinery was the elevator and the pump that forced the water to the top of the building. The firm that did the steam-fitting employed Carey at the request of the proprietor, and he assisted in putting in all the steam and water pipes in the house. He was sent to the Board of Examining Engineers, after everything was ready, with a letter from the proprietor, stating that he wished to employ him as his engineer. Carey was examined, and the Board of Examining Engineers rejected him.

It has often been charged that the Board of Examining Engineers obtain employment for their political favorites, and that the bureau is used as an intelligence office. It was so in this case. Soon after Carey's rejection an applicant presented himself to the proprietor of the house in question, saying that he had been sent to him by the Board of Examining Engineers. The applicant assured him that the board considered him a competent engineer, and would give him a license if he was only employed. The proprietor, however, declined to employ him, and was fortunate in securing the services of another man, who had been the overseer of the men who had fitted the house with steam and water pipes. This man was an expert. He presented himself for examination before the Examining Board, answered all their questions promptly, and received his license. At the expiration of three months, the time for which this man had been engaged, Carey was again sent down for examination to the Board of Examining Engineers. During this time Carey had been carefully instructed in all the branches of practical engineering connected with boilers, and had worked every day under the eye of the engineer who had been engaged by his employer. To his great surprise, Carey was again refused a license, and another arrangement had to be made. The first engineer was permanently employed, and, as the law compels the engineer to be re-examined every time that he makes a new engagement, he again went before the board. After the examination had been finished, the engineer asked the board why they had rejected Carey; was it on account of his color?

The examiners were confused, and could not or would not give any definite reason. To a TIMES reporter the engineer afterward said: "Those examiners are utterly incompetent to hold the responsible position they occupy. They know nothing about practical engineering. All their questions are taken from books, and are really no test of what a man knows. They ask what is the tensile strength of each plate of your boiler? This is a question which is not only utterly unfair but it is one which the Examining Board ought to inform the attending engineer upon. No one can tell the tensile strength of the plates of his boiler unless he constructed the boiler himself and tested each plate before he put them together. It is therefore a question that no expert in engineering could answer without he had made the tests before the boiler was made. Another question was what is the temperature of the water in your boiler at 100 pounds pressure? This is also a question that can have no bearing upon the matter whatever, and is no test of the capabilities of a practical engineer. If Carey had given the Examining Board a proper consideration he would have obtained his papers."

The Inspectors of Boilers send around a notice that they will call at such a time and, by means of their pump, apply hydrostatic pressure to the boilers, and so test their capacity for holding steam. The gauge upon the boiler indicates the pounds pressure, and the index on the pump shows the exact force employed per square inch. When a pressure of sixty pounds steam is to be used, for instance, the boiler is tested at ninety pounds hydrostatic pressure. It often happens that the Inspector sends a notice that he will test the boilers when it is not convenient for the owners to have him do so. The Inspector is always willing to wait if a consideration is given him to do so.

Last year the Inspector sent word to the engineer of the apartment-house previously mentioned that he would be around upon a certain day and test his boilers. Upon the appointed day the Inspector came with his pump, and the engineer tells the following story of what he did:

"It was 'Old Buck,' I think, they called him. He unlimbered his pump, and after a good deal of fuss put the hydrostatic pressure on to the low-pressure boiler. He found that all right. Then I told him that the stop-valves on the other—the high-pressure boiler—were out of order, and that he would have to call again to try that. He looked all around the boiler and said: 'Oh! I guess that's all right.' I handed him some money, and he put his pump into his wagon and went away. He did not call again, and the high-pressure boiler was not tested. The proprietor afterward paid me the money that I gave the inspector."

"That's only one of many cases," continued the engineer; "why Henry Howard, the great brewer in Twenty-eighth street, wanted a certain man to attend to his large boilers. This man was a common laborer. Mr. Howard called upon the Board of Examining Engineers and returned with his license. Whether he was examined himself or whether he paid a consideration for the license, at any rate, a man was placed in charge of the boilers of a large brewery who, to use Mr. Howard's own expression, 'didn't know enough to build a fire.'"

Here is another case:

"A large manufacturing firm up town were visited by the inspector, who asked to be permitted to test their boilers. The proprietors told the inspector that 'they couldn't afford to stop their machinery until after 6 o'clock, and that then the boilers could be tested.' They paid the inspector handsomely to come when they wished him to, and he accepted the consideration, but did not unlimber his pump. Soon afterward the firm received their inspection papers."

The law requires one inspection every year at the very least, but the inspector may examine any boiler as often as he pleases. An engineer in a bank up town said that "he never paid the Board of Examiners or inspectors anything not to do their duty. But they always charged a dollar or two, for the cartage of their pump. This he paid every time the boilers were inspected."

This charge may seem a very small one, but when it is remembered that the City pays for this, and that there are 700 or 800 boilers in New-York City, the fee for cartage does amount to something in the course of a year, especially if the inspections are frequent.

There is abundant evidence that the board has licensed men, utterly incompetent, in consideration of money paid them or political service rendered. The law permits no boiler-owner to employ an unlicensed man as engineer, and whenever an engineer is changed from one position to another he must make application to the Examining Board, pass a satisfactory examination, and obtain a license. If for any reason an inspector should fall out with an engineer, the Examining Board can revoke his license at will, and the engineer has no appeal from their decision. Thus their power is so arbitrary that the engineers stand in great fear of doing anything that might provoke the board to revoke their license, and so compel the engineer to abandon his profession. That their power has been grossly and shamefully abused has been proved again and again, and the recent cases that have come to light only add to the previous cumulation of evidence.

THE CASE OF MR. ODIORNE.

The readers of THE TIMES will recollect that Mr. D. W. Odiorne, the umbrella merchant, of No. 117 Elm street, resisted the blackmailing demands of the Board of Boiler Examiners at Police Headquarters. It was but natural to expect that the Sanitary Police should seek an opening to obtain revenge for their public exposure, caused by Mr. Odiorne's resistance. Ever since Mr. Odiorne's independent action, Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Squad, has had Mr. Odiorne's manufactory watched, in order to have him rearrested on some trivial complaint. Yesterday morning, at 9:50 o'clock, Mr. Odiorne left his factory in order to call on Isaac Smith & Sons, the well-known wholesale firm of No. 405 Broadway. He was absent ten minutes. On leaving he gave his six-horse power boiler and engine into the care of Emil Pagot—his machinist—a practical and capable man. The boiler had on at the time fifty pounds pressure, and the water was below the middle cock. The boiler had been tested up to 100 pounds pressure, and a certificate of its staunchness given by Capt. Yule. During Mr. Odiorne's absence, Sergts. Taft and Lefferts, acting under orders from Capt. Yule, although not possessed of any warrant or legal authority, forcibly made their way into Mr. Odiorne's factory, and on seeing the boiler made application to Judge Wandell at the Tombs for a warrant for Mr. Odiorne's arrest on the ground that he had left the boiler without an authorized engineer to take charge of it. When Mr. Odiorne returned he found the boiler precisely as he left it. Mr. Odiorne's counsel, Mr. F. C. Bowman, of No. 7 Beekman street, opposed the granting of the warrant, and informed Judge Wandell that it was a simple case of blackmail. Judge Wandell informed Capt. Yule that he would not grant the warrant, but would consult District Attorney Phelps regarding the matter.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was held yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair.

The Controller announced that he had received a requisition from the Commissioners of Public Works for the issue of $300,000 Croton water-main stock. He moved that $150,000 worth of stock be issued, as that amount would not be detrimental to the work. The motion was adopted.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $2,500 for clerical assistance for the Commissioners of Accounts to enable them to make an investigation of the affairs of the Department of Charities, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the issue of stock to the amount of $100,000 for erecting the Museum of Art and Natural History buildings.

The Controller called attention to a claim made for the proportion of the cost of opening Lexington avenue from One Hundred and Sixty-second street to Harlem River, the amount being $542,312.

Mayor Havemeyer—Do you mean to say that the City has to pay for that?

Controller Green—By a law passed in 1869, the Commissioners who had charge of the matter, may, in the exercise of their discretion, decide that the City shall pay half the expense.

Mayor Havemeyer—And in the exercise of that sound discretion they have apportioned to the City the extreme limit—one-half—nothing less than one-half, and all this, I believe, by authority of an act of the Legislature,

Controller Green—I have an order here to issue stock for the amount claimed. Three Commissioners—Wm. Hitchman, Shepherd Knapp, and Daniel Whelan—had charge of the matter. I have no doubt that the whole thing has been most carelessly done.

Mayor Havemeyer—Why don't the property-owners see to it?

Controller Green—I have got an order to pay the amount, but I move that the matter be laid over for investigation. The motion was adopted.

The Controller offered a resolution providing for paying the following expenses incurred before the present year:

Printing—Executive Departments and Judiciary	$6,511 87
Stationery, law, and blank-books	2,217 47
Cleaning and supplies for County offices	42 50
Repairs to County buildings and offices	8,225 00
County contingencies	2,293 50
Armories and drill-rooms	1,023 83
Heating County offices	4,619 13
Total	$24,933 30

The aggregate amount thereof to be transferred from the following appropriations:

Election expenses	$3,848 21
Printing, Legislative Department	17,085 09
Disbursements and fees, County offices and witnesses	4,000 00
Total	$24,933 30

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Herring here addressed the board on behalf of the Suburban Gas-light Company, in relation to the price of lighting the public lamps in the annexed towns. He said that prior to the passage of the Annexation act, his company entered into an agreement with the towns of West Farms and Morrisania to furnish gas at $50 a lamp. There were over sixteen miles of gas mains laid. The whole number of lamps was 932, and the number of private consumers 392. He thought the amount appropriated for furnishing gas in the annexed towns was inadequate.

The Controller said this City was paying only from $30 to $36 per lamp, and he believed the annexed district should assume the burdens they imposed upon themselves before the Annexation law was passed.

Mr. Herring replied that Gov. Dix entertained different views on the subject. He did not think that the Annexation act could disturb contracts made before its passage.

Mr. Vance asked at whose expense the gas mains were laid.

Mr. Herring answered that the company had defrayed the cost.

No action was taken on Mr. Herring's statement, and the board adjourned.

The revised estimates, now in the hands of the printer, will probably be called up for discussion by the board on next Monday.

SPRING MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Creedmoor Range to-day, the tournament of marksmanship opening at 10 o'clock A. M., with the Directors' match, open only to Directors and honorary Directors of the Association. This match will be shot at a range of 200 yards, standing, with any military rifle. The prize is the annual gold badge. The *Turf, Field, and Farm* match will be begun at the same hour, same distance, open only to members. The prizes are: First, *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge and $25 cash; second, a life membership; third, $12. The military match will take place at 11 A. M., open only to member, same conditions as preceeding match, except that any military rifle may be used; first prize, gold badge valued at $50; second, life membership; third, $15; fourth, $10; fifth, $5; sixth, $3. The military long range match will be commenced at 1:30 o'clock P. M., seven rounds, distance 500 yards; first prize, gold badge; second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth prizes same as in preceding match. The great match of the day will be the Remington match, at 3 P. M.; weapon, any breech-loader within the rules; distances, 500, 800, 1,000 yards, seven rounds and two sighting shots at each distance. The first prize is a diamond badge, subject to subsequent competition, and $25; second prize, a Whitworth rifle and life membership; also four lesser cash prizes. Trains leave Hunter's Point, via Flushing and North Side Railroad, at 8:20, 9, 9:35, and 10 o'clock A. M., and 12:30, 2, and 4 o'clock P. M.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board of Publication of the *City Record* met yesterday to consider the bids for printing and publishing that paper for one year. Mr. Martin B. Brown, one of the bidders, presented a protest against accepting any of them except his own on the ground that his bid was the only one made in accordance with the law. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.... Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick, John H. Strahan, Commissioner Wheeler, and others called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday...... Mayor Havemeyer has signed Alderman Gilon's ordinance providing for marking the graves of the unknown dead who may be buried in Potter's Field, with a view to their identification if necessary. This reform is the result of the investigation relative to the burial of Nathaniel French, the wealthy planter, some time ago in the Pauper's Cemetery, and the fruitless efforts to find his remains.... Commissioner Van Nort has sent a communication to the Board of Apportionment, requesting them to apportion $80,000 for building four public baths in this City.... The Goat ordinance, of which Alderman Morris is the author, has been made inoperative by the apathy of the Police in the upper wards. Complaints are being prepared on the subject.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS ON STATEN ISLAND.

The residence of Mr. Alfred Ross, on the Shore Road at Port Richmond, Staten Island, was on Monday night entered by burglars and robbed of a valuable gold watch, a sum of money, and other valuables to the amount of $350. Yesterday Officer Lyons, of the County Police force, succeeded in capturing a New-York thief named William Stone, who proved to be one of the robbers, as a bunch of skeleton keys, the gold watch, $80 in money, and most of the other stolen goods were found in his possession. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Middlebrook, at Port Richmond, and committed without bail to the Richmond County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, which sits on the last Tuesday of the month.

THE BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF THE KINGS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—A POINT RAISED FOR THE DEFENSE—PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE INDICTMENT.

The trial of the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County for malfeasance in office was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judge Daniels and a jury. Important testimony was given relating to the manner in which supplies were purchased, and to the excessive charges made for the same. The trial, however, is not likely to terminate in favor of the people, in consequence of the defective state of the law. Gen. Tracey, counsel for the defense, raised a point yesterday, which, if decided in his favor, must quash the indictment. The law, it appears, under which the Commissioners are indicted, was repealed by the last Legislature, when the power of entering into contracts and purchasing supplies was taken from the Board of Charities and given to the Board of Supervisors. The court seemed to agree with Gen. Tracey, except that it was a question how far the general law of the State prevailed in this case. Judge Daniels will hear argument on the point this morning, and render a decision on the issue raised.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

James A. Murtha, Clerk to the Commissioners of Charities, who was examined the previous day, gave further testimony yesterday. The report of the commission for 1873 was forwarded by him to the Board of Supervisors. The signatures to that report were made by him according to custom, and with the approval of the board. He had the report printed, but could not state whether by verbal or written authority of the commission. There were no contracts entered into in 1873 for caustic soda, tobacco, snuff, nails, sherry wine, bourbon whisky, and ale. The Supply Committee for 1873 was composed of Mr. Powell and Mr. Scott. He knew the firm of Murtha & Boyle, coal merchants. Murtha is his brother, and Boyle his brother-in-law.

Cross-examined by Gen. Tracey—He was in the employment of the board since 1868. Previous to 1871 the supplies were divided into two classes. One was purchased by contract and the other in open market. Since the passage of the act of 1871 there was no change in the schedules, except in the present fiscal year commencing 1st August, 1873. Since this period other articles have been added to the contract list.

To the District Attorney—He indicated in the bills whether the articles were purchased under contract or otherwise.

Mr. S. M. Stilwell, Secretary of the board, testified that there were no resolutions on the minutes authorizing advertisements for the articles already referred to, and which were purchased in the open market. There were no goods purchased in the open market under the new commission that were not purchased in a similar manner by the old Superintendents.

John Early, of No. 304 West Twenty-ninth street, New-York, was next called. He said he was a member of the firm of Early & Lane, dealers in woodenwares. His business dealings with the Commissioners of Charities commenced about six years ago, through the intervention of a Mr. Boyle, who had called upon the firm. He furnished smoking and plug tobacco, and also snuff.

District Attorney—Is snuff known in the market as wooden-ware. [Laughter.]

Gen. Tracey objected to the question.

Court—I think, Mr. Winslow, you can safely assume that it is not.

Q.—Is tobacco a portion of your regular business? A.—We sometimes keep it. When we get an order we purchase it.

Q.—When did you first deal in nails as a wooden-ware merchant? A.—Since the war.

Q.—Do you keep them in store? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you get an order you go and purchase them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Caustic soda—do you keep that in store? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is not in your regular line of business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you keep snuff in store? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You supplied snuff? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you charge for it? A.—$1 20 per pound.

Q.—What did you pay for it?

Gen. Tracey—I object. It is but too apparent that the object of the District Attorney is to try this case by insinuations.

The court allowed the question.

Witness—I paid sixty or seventy cents for it.

Q.—What did you pay for plug tobacco? A.—Fifty-five cents.

Q.—What did you charge for it? A.—Ninety cents.

Q.—What did you pay for smoking tobacco? A.—I think it cost $5 50 per gross.

Q.—What did you charge? A.—I charged $8.

Q.—What did you pay for nails? A.—Five dollars and seventy-five cents, and charged about $11.

Q.—Caustic soda, what did you pay for that? A.—All sorts of prices; about seven and a half cents a pound.

Q.—What did you charge for it? A.—Twelve and a half cents.

Q.—You furnished lime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you pay for it? A.—About $2.

Q.—What did you charge? A.—Four dollars.

Q.—Have you ever paid any money in connection with these supplies to any one under the name of commissions?

Gen. Tracey objected.

Court—Ask him if he paid it to any of the Commissioners.

Witness—Mr. Boyle had the orders and the patronage, and——

Gen. Tracey—Confine your evidence within the time of the present Commissioners—since January, 1872.

Q.—Had you any arrangement with Boyle? A.—None since 1872.

Q.—Did you ever give a silver pitcher to any of the Commissioners? A.—I know we bought one, but I can't say if the person who got it was then a Commissioner. It was one of the present Commissioners to whom the pitcher was given.

Q.—How long ago was that? A.—About two years ago.

Q.—What is the name of the person who received the pitcher?

Gen. Tracey objected.

Court—I think you must come down to the fact whether he was a Commissioner at the time in question.

Q.—Did you ever pay any money to Commissioner Powell? A.—Not since 1872.

Q.—What consideration induced you to make any payment?

Gen. Tracey objected.

Court—You can answer if you made any arrangement with Powell.

Witness—I had no arrangement with him.

Q.—How long ago is it since you paid him the money? A.—About three years ago.

Q.—What passed between you and Mr. Powell on the subject?

Gen. Tracey objected, as there was no evidence of payment of money since Mr. Powell's election as Commissioner.

The court allowed the question.

Witness—I don't think there was a word passed.

Q.—Well, then, never a word passed, and you handed him $100 in dead silence? [Laughter.] Tell us what passed.

Court—Tell what transpired.

A.—I have no recollection of a single word having passed at the time. The payment took place at the office of the Commissioners.

Q.—Who were present? A.—No one.

Q.—Who spoke first? A.—Mr. Powell never said a word to me.

District Attorney—Of course not.

Q.—What happened? A.—I gave him the money—$100 or $150.

Q.—What did you do it for? (No answer.)

Q.—Did he take it? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you talk about? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Do you want the jury to understand that nothing passed between you when you gave Powell $150? A.—We might have discussed the weather.

Q.—Do you want the jury to understand that you spoke about nothing but the weather? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did Mr. Powell say "Thank you, Sir?" A.—I can't remember.

Q.—Did you count out the money and say "This is a fine day?" A.—I did not count it out; I reached it.

Q.—Have you paid any money under the name of commission to any other Commissioner? A.—No, Sir.

To Gen. Tracey—Before the transaction with Powell he had known him as a subordinate in the department. When he gave him the money nothing was said as to his prospects of being a Commissioner. He never paid any money to Commissioner Cunningham, and paid no money to any Commissioner since 1872. This concluded the witnesses examination, and a recess was taken for an hour.

AN IMPORTANT POINT FOR THE DEFENSE.

At 2 o'clock the trial was resumed, and James Campbell was called and sworn. Before testifying, however, Gen. Tracey, for the defense, objected to proceeding further with the trial, as the law under which the defendants were indicted had been repealed during the last session of the Legislature, and they, therefore, could not be convicted, as there is now no law requiring the Commissioners to advertise for supplies. There is no saving clause in the repealing act, a copy of which he had just received. By the new system, the Commissioners are required to report to the Supervisors what they require, and it is the duty of the Supervisors to obtain them. The system of purchasing supplies was entirely changed.

The District Attorney held that the recent act was only amendatory. The repealing act simply took from the Commissioners the power they previously exercised.

Gen. Tracey read the new act which abolishes the power of the Commissioners as regards contracting or purchasing supplies, and closes with a clause repealing "all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act."

The Court said it was a well established rule that repealing either a criminal or a civil law abolished all punishment for offenses committed previous to the repeal of the act. As regards the charge of neglect of duty, however, it was a question how far the general State law prevailed. He would carefully consider the subject, and in the meantime the evidence could proceed.

FURTHER TESTIMONY.

The witness Campbell, in reply to counsel, then said he resided at No. 534 State street, and was a grocer. He was a member of the firm of J. & H. Campbell, carrying on business at No. 47 Vesey street, Brooklyn. He furnished smoking tobacco to the Commissioners at $8 75 per gross, and caustic soda at ten cents per pound.

Senator S. Davis, manager of a tobacco manufactory, testified that the market value of the smoking tobacco sold to the Commissioners in 1873 was only $5 31 per gross. Plug tobacco was worth from 45 to 55 cents a pound. He did not consider tobacco and snuff, or either of them, perishable articles.

T. W. Edwards, of the firm of W. H. Schieffelin & Co., gave evidence as to the value of caustic soda. It was worth, he said, 8½ to 9 cents per pound.

Mr. John Prentice, of No. 147 Columbia Heights, a member of the Board of Supervisors and Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, gave evidence as to the action of the committee in examining the report of the Commissioners, visiting the building, obtaining samples of the goods, and ascertaining their market value.

Mr. John W. Harman, also a Supervisor, gave similar testimony.

Edward A. Borey, a wine merchant, testified that the value of the sample of whisky shown to him by the Supervisors was about $1 50 to $1 75 per gallon, and the sherry which he saw was only worth about 75 cents or 80 cents per gallon—it was only imitation sherry.

John Morton, lime and brick dealer, gave evidence as to the value of lime. Common lime was worth $1 25 and finishing lime $1 75 per barrel. If sold in single barrels it would be higher.

John Bunce, of De Kalb avenue hardware dealer, testified that tenpenny nails in March, 1873, were worth only $5 25 per keg.

James W. Emory was next examined to prove the value of soda crackers. He said they were worth from 6½ cents to 7 cents per pound. Other testimony of an unimportant nature was given, after which Judge Daniels adjourned the court until 10 o'clock this morning, when he will hear the District Attorney on the point raised for the defense by Gen. Tracey.

WORK AT THE DRY DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

A large number of brigs and schooners, with an occasional ship and a few steamers, have been on the East River Dry Docks during the week. Most of the companies are doing a fair business, and in some quarters the sales of spars and marine stores generally are large. Below will be found the usual summary of work for the week.

The Screw Docks at Pier No. 39, East River, have had on dock the pilot-boat Edmund Blunt, painted; schooner Alick Oakes, painted bottom; pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, painted; brig J. Williams, 338 tons, Mediterranean trade, patched metal; the new steam-yacht, Sky Lark, belonging to Mr. Lorillard, painted; propeller Jacob G. Meade, painted; pilot-boat Mary and Catharine, cleaned bottom; the yacht Alarm, 225 tons, belonging to Mr. A. C. Kingsland, painted; pilot-boat Christian Bergh, cleaned bottom and patched metal; brig Nancy, 267 tons, painted; pilot-boat E. F. Williams, painted and cleaned bottom; brig Heloise, 246 tons, French trade, cleaned bottom; propeller City of Norwalk, painted; pilot-boat Fanny, painted and received three courses of new copper; brig Sarah B., 348 tons, Mediterranean trade, cleaned bottom and painted; pilot-boat Isaac Webb, patched metal and painted; pilot-boat Francis Perkins, cleaned bottom and painted; bark Wallace, 638 tons, painting.

The Balance Dry Dock Company, Pier No. 41, report steamer Champion, 1,400 tons, Charleston trade, painted; ship Ida Lilly, 756 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled; ship William, 988 tons, French trade, up for examination; Roosevelt & Griffiths, No. 257 South street, have been repairing the ship D. W. Chapman, 1,015 tons, Holland trade, calking; brig George W. Chase, 235 tons, St. Thomas trade, calking; brig Nellie Ware, 248 tons, West India trade, miscellaneous repairs; bark Underwriter, 697 tons, French trade, the same; schooner Helen, 120 tons, the same; extensive repairs on the barks Idaho and H. D. Stover are still being continued. The ferry-boat New-York is to be entirely rebuilt.

Hall & Cornish, No. 256 South street, have calked the Ida Lily, and are at work on the ship William.

The Sectional Dry Dock Company, Piers Nos. 42 and 43 East River, have on their docks the steamer George Cromwell, 1,600 tons, New-Orleans trade, new wheel; brig Morning Star, 350 tons, West India trade, stripped, fastened, and remetaled; ship Gamecock, steamer Humboldt, ferry-boat Southampton, brig Sportsmen, propeller Leo, bark Filippo Padre.

C. & R. Poillon, No. 224 South street, report bark Henry Buck, 684 tons, Australian trade, new rudder and repairs; ship Herald of the Morning, 1,108 tons, South American trade, opened for examination and inspection; brig D. R. Stockwell, 360 tons, new spars; bark Shamrock, 660 tons, new spars; ship Swallow, 1,239 tons, Valparaiso trade, new spars; bark Hudson, 630 tons, Buenos Ayres trade, new spars; brig Princess Beatrice, 211 tons, West India trade, new foremast, jib boom, and yards. The pilot-boats Moses H. Grinnell, Ezra Nye, Isaac Webb, and Francis Perkins have been receiving new spars.

THE NEW OCEAN STEAM-SHIP W. A. SCHOLTEN.

Another addition has been made to the immense fleet of steamers crossing the Atlantic. The new vessel is the W. A. Scholten, and she was built for the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, the ships of which ply between this port and Rotterdam. Like most of the Atlantic steamers, she is Clyde built, coming from the celebrated ship-building yard of Robert Napier & Sons, Glasgow. She arrived from Rotterdam last Sunday, (having made the voyage from Plymouth to Sandy Hook in ten days,) and is now moored at Harbeck's stores, Brooklyn. The W. A. Scholten is an exceedingly powerful steamer, and is in all respects trim and handsome. Her lines are remarkably graceful, and notwithstanding her great size, her bows resemble those of a yacht. Her length is 360 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet, and depth, 29 feet. Her tonnage is about 3,000. She has three masts, and is schooner rigged. In her construction the system of water-tight compartments has been adhered to. There are seven compartments, and each is provided with two pumps, which may be worked by either steam or hand. The engines have 400-horse power, nominal, but 2,000-horse power is attainable. With the pressure of sixty pounds of steam 1,950-horse power is attained, which will produce sixty revolutions, and give an average speed of forty knots in ordinary weather. The high pressure cylinder is fifty inches, and the low pressure eighty. The propeller has four blades, its diameter being seventeen feet, and pitch twenty-three feet six inches. The steamer is fitted with two cylinder boilers, with vertical superheaters above them. The consumption of coal will be about twenty-eight tons per day. In the matter of accommodation, the W. A. Scholten will carry comfortably 700 steerage passengers, and about 50 first and second cabin passengers. There is no ocean steamer built nowadays in which the luxuries of the saloon and staterooms are not especially attended to, and so it is with this vessel. The fittings are admirable and the upholstery lavish, and in good taste as well. Ventilation is well looked to, and the steerage is divided into compartments, so as to secure as much privacy as possible. There are two hospital wards, a male and female one. The decks are spacious, and are encumbered as little as may be. The Quartermaster's house, the boiler-house, galley, and donkey boiler are on deck, but the Captain's and officers' quarters are below. As with nearly all vessels of her class, the W. A. Scholten steers both from the bridge and the wheel-house. Her schooner rig gives her a peculiarly smart and light cut, and her officers say that she quite justifies her appearance of being a rapid sailer. The new vessel is registered first-class at Lloyds'. The following are her officers: Captain, J. Hus; First Officer, E. Smith; Second Officer, B. Lucas; Third Officer, J. Hamcourt; Doctor, A. Sanders; Chief Engineer, A. M. Ryn; Second Engineer, G. Edixhoven; Third Engineer, B. Domhoff; Fourth Engineer, K. Meyboom.

"NOSEY" QUINN'S NEGLECT—THE SUICIDE OF JULIUS SARNER.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of the prisoner Julius Sarner, who committed suicide while in the Tombs by taking Paris green last Saturday morning. Mr. Myer Stern, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, was first examined, and said that he saw the prisoner lying on his bed in the cell, and noticing Paris green on his beard, called the Warden and doctor. "Wardien" "Nosey" Quinn was then examined. He said in the best English he could command that prisoners were usually searched for dangerous weapons, &c. Prisoners were not stripped and searched without orders from the District Attorney. In fact, "Nosey" Quinn could give no reason why Sarner had the poison, and could offer no excuse why the prisoner had the poison in his possession. Night Warden John Orr, one of the oldest officials of the Tombs, testified that he was positive no poison or package of any kind had been given Sarner during the previous night. William Sarner, son of the deceased, testified that on the day of his father's conviction Mr. Sarner, Sr., said to him: "My boy, you must work for yourself, I am a ruined man." After his father took the poison he was not able to recognize him. The jury found that Mr. Sarner died from Paris green taken with suicidal intent, and recommended that some measures be taken by the proper authorities to cause a more rigid search of prisoners confined in the Tombs. The following is the announcement of Sarner's attempted suicide sent to the District Attorney's office before death ensued:

TOMBS, May 30th, 1874.

Mr. P. Clark.

DEAR SIR: Please tell Mr. Phelps, that, Sarnier, made a meal of *Paris Green*, we have Applied the usual remedies, for such cases, and I think we will be able to *preserve* him for Sentence;

Your's Truly,
JOHN QUINN,
Warden.

MASONRY.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES—INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS—CONCLUSION OF FISCAL BUSINESS.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of this State resumed its sessions yesterday morning, and after prayer by R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, business was proceeded with as follows: R. W. Andrew B. Suffern, Chief Commissioner of the Commission of Appeals, presented a report rendering decisions in a number of cases, all of a personal nature, which were duly acted upon.

W. Louis J. Belloni, from the Committee on the Exemplification of the Standard Work, reported that the committee had witnessed the working of the third degree in the Arcana Lodge, No. 246, on Thursday evening by R. W. Geo. H. Raymond, Grand Lecturer, and that it was in every respect properly done. The report deprecated the action of the Grand Lodge in establishing no salary for the Grand Lecturer.

R. W. James W. Husted, from the Committee on Warrants, presented a report recommending the granting of warrants for fifteen lodges, now working under dispensation, and the issuing of seven new warrants for lodges, in the place of an equal number destroyed by fire, which was adopted. In the matter of the change of location of two lodges in the interior of the State, it was referred to the Grand Master, with power.

R. W. Levi M. Gano, from the Committee on Charity, reported in favor of a number of donations to beneficiaries of the Grand Lodge, which subject was referred to the Finance Committee.

M. W. James M. Gibson, of the Committee on Constitution and Statutes, in a report elaborately prepared, recommended a number of amendments to the existing constitution, which were laid over until next year for final action, as in the constitution provided. As these proposed changes are inoperative at present, further remark is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that they related principally to matters referred to in the Grand Master's address. Pending a discussion on the amendments, a recess was taken until afternoon.

After the debate on the constitutional amendments had been concluded, the Grand Lodge proceeded with other business.

R. W. Joseph D. Evans, from the Special Committee on the dead of the year, stated that no formal report was considered necessary, as suitable attention had been given to this subject in the Grand Master's address. The same R. W. Brother, from the Committee on the Condition of Masonry, presented a favorable report, which was duly received.

R. W. Horace S. Taylor, from the Hall and Asylum Fund Committee, reported that all books pertaining thereto had been examined and found correct. Thanks to the Trustees were voted, but a recommendation to delay the dedication of the hall until all floating debts and bills were paid was voted down, thus leaving the matter with the Grand Master and the Trustees.

At 4 o'clock the newly-elected Grand Officers were installed in an impressive manner by M. W. Christopher G. Fox.

W. Bro. Isaacs stated to the Grand Lodge that the sum of $107 had been collected from the Executive Committee of the Masonic Fair for the purpose of procuring a suitable testimonial to be presented to Mrs. Ellwood E. Thorne, for her services during the progress of the fair, but that upon a consultation with that lady she had expressed herself as only desiring, as a remembrance, a receipt from the Hall and Asylum Fund Trustees for the said amount, and the money was, therefore, donated to this cause.

On motion, the old warrant of St. Patrick's No. 4, of this City, issued by the Grand Master of the Province of New-York, was placed in the keeping of that lodge.

On motion of M. W. John W. Simons, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to M. W. Past Grand Master Fox for his services, and a testimonial ordered. Thanks were also tendered to St. Cecile Lodge, of this City, for music rendered at the opening of the Grand Lodge.

R. W. Edmund L. Judson, of the Finance Committee, presented a report, making the proper appropriations called for, which was adopted. An appropriation of $1,000 for the Grand Lecturer, for the coming year, was also made.

M. W. Grand Master Thorne appointed W. Joseph J. Couch and W. Joseph Welling Commissioners of Appeals for three years, which action was sanctioned by the Grand Lodge.

On motion, the Grand Master was empowered to redistrict the City of New-York and Richmond County.

R. W. G. Fred. Wiltsie, as representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, was announced, and received with the grand honors.

A report from the Committee on Work and Lectures on the sectarian question, recommending that the words "St. John's" be stricken from the ritual, was tabled.

After some further business of a routine character, and a prayer by R. W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain Schoonmaker, the ninety-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., President William H. Allen, LL.D., in the chair, assisted by Norman White, Frederick S. Winston, Richard P. Buck, Charles Tracy, and Fred H. Wolcott, Esqs., Vice Presidents. The death of Mr. William F. Stearns, one of the managers, was announced. Rev. Samuel H. Denison, D. D., read the fifty-ninth chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer. Five new auxiliaries were recognized—in Georgia, South Carolina, Nebraska, and Dakota, one each, and one in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Communications were received from Mr. W. L. Thompson, Panama, showing increasing openings for Bible circulation in that region; from Rev. Victor Witting, Gottenburg, Sweden, sending the accounts of the mission with which he is connected, and statements as to the circulation of books; from Rev. A. L. Blackford, Rio de Janeiro, and from Mr. Andrew M. Milne, who was on an official visit to Brazil, giving an account of the organization of the Brazil Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, and with hopeful statements as to the prospects of Bible work in Brazil; from Rev. S. B. Bergne, London, and Rev. Bishop Harris, Bologna, Italy, stating the inability of Bishop Harris to reach London in season for the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which he was appointed a delegate from this society; from Rev. Dr. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, stating some improvement in his health, which still continues feeble; and from Rev. Dr. Schauffler, Constantinople, stating his retirement from the committee of revision of the Turkish Bible. Reference was made to the absence of Secretary McLean, who is on a tour to the South and West in the interests of the society. A memorial paper was presented in regard to the decease of Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, and a paper was also read and adopted in regard to W. F. Stearns, Esq. Grants of books were made to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to the American Board of Commissioners; to the American Tract Society, and to the newly-organized Bible Society of Brazil. The total number of books granted is 4,890 volumes; of which 3,542 are for the foreign work, and nine volumes for the blind. Besides these, others were granted to the value of $720.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The New-York Bridge Company filed the following statement of their receipts and expenditures for the month of May in the Mayor's Office yesterday:

RECEIPTS.

Rent	$2,250 00
Material sold	2,436 76
Total	$4,686 76

EXPENDITURES.

Rent, A. Inslee, agent	$75 00
Rent, S. S. & B. A. Haff	750 00
Rent, Atlantic Dock Company	1,250 00
Salaries of engineers and assistants	2,604 08
Salaries of officers and clerks	874 99
Labor pay-roll, ending April 30	388 57
Labor pay-roll, ending May 14	373 54
Labor pay-roll, ending May 28	384 64
Two tons coal, Marston & Son	12 00
One load hay, G. E. Bulmer	45 47
Use of ground for guy post, D. Yahn	20 00
Water tax, City of Brooklyn	46 30
Incidental office expenses	30 78
Total	$6,946 25

(Signed) JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President of the New-York Bridge Company.
(Signed) JOHN H. PRENTICE, Treasurer.

THE ITALIAN STREET BEGGARS.

Twelve more Italian children were taken before Inspector Dilks, in the Police Central Office, yesterday. Some said, through interpreters, that they were not living with their parents, but acknowledged that they were the slaves of idle padrones, who sent them out to beg in the streets. Three men—organ-grinders—were taken in from the Union Market Police Station. They had been found in the streets in the Eleventh Precinct, playing their organs, and sending the little girls who accompanied them into the houses to beg for money. These men were locked up to await the action of the Italian Consul, and the three little girls were sent up-stairs to Mrs. Webb. All the children who are not claimed by parents, or who are sent into the streets after being warned by the Inspector, are to be turned over to the Children's Aid Society, and sent West without delay.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants 120, amounting to $20,075 55; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 206, amounting to $38,444 46; total, $58,520 01. Receipts—From arrears of taxes and interest, $15,820 37; collection of assessments and interest, $3,027 27; market rents and fees, $3,527 60; water rents, $5,205 16; sewer permits, $380; vault permits, $1,237 08; licenses, Mayor's Office, $975 75; sales of vitrified stone pipe, $931 40; fees and fines, district courts, $2,360; fees and fines, Corporation Attorney, $674 90; total, $34,145 53.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before John R. Brady, Presiding Justice, and Westbrook and Daniels, Justices.

THE RIGHT TO MANDAMUS A JUDGE—OPINION OF THE COURT DENYING A MANDAMUS IN THE CASE OF TWEED AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIS.

In the matter of the application of William M. Tweed for a writ of peremptory mandamus vs. Noah Davis, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.—As this case involves a question seldom presented to the courts of this country for adjudication hitherto, and one of very general interest to members of the Bar, the official opinion of the court, written by Judge Daniels, is herewith given in full:

"The motion made in this case is for a writ of peremptory mandamus requiring Mr. Justice Davis to insert in the bill of exceptions proposed by the applicant, certain evidence, rulings, and exceptions rejected by him as not properly forming any portion of that document. The applicant was tried and convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in the City of New-York, upon an indictment charging him with various misdemeanors committed in an official capacity. Exceptions were taken during the trial to decisions made in the course of it by the learned Justice at the time presiding in the court. And these exceptions are intended to be relied upon in support of an application designed to be made for a reversal of the conviction. Upon such an application objections of a legal character can alone be considered. For that reason the evidence at large is not required to be presented to the court; neither should it be under the well-established rules of practice relating to this subject. All that is proper in such an instrument is a concise statement of facts, presenting the points intended to be relied upon as grounds of error, or simply so much of the evidence as may appear to be requisite for the same purpose. That is all that the rights of the defendant or a proper administration of the laws can possibly require. And what is added beyond that only tends to embarrass and confuse the points to be presented by withdrawing or directing the attention of the court from their consideration. It is a mistake to suppose that the excess can do no harm, when its separation from what may be really important for the decision of the case, requires the consumption of time that ought to be bestowed upon the substantial points in controversy.

Cases are frequently as well as needlessly made so exceedingly voluminous as to render the duty of sifting out the important from the unimportant matters contained in them, one of a laborious and exhausting character. This is not only unnecessarily expensive to the parties, but beyond that injurious to their interests as well as unjust and burdensome to the courts required to examine them. In order to avoid sanctioning such improprieties in practice it becomes necessary, whenever an application of this nature is made, to examine the matters proposed to be added to the bill, for the purpose of determining whether they actually transpired, and if they did, whether they are proper and appropriate for the support of any legal points arising upon the trial. It is not intended to be affirmed that the court can enter upon the solution of the inquiry whether a particular occurrence transpired upon the trial which the presiding Justice may have rejected as forming no part of the proceeding. For that is necessarily within the province of the Justice settling the case, or bill. He must decide from the evidence before him whether disputed evidence was given or contested exceptions were taken, and for that purpose he may hear and consider the affidavits of the parties and their counsel, inspect their notes as well as his own, and consult his own recollection as well as other accessible means of information for the purpose of settling the controversy between the parties concerning what may have actually taken place. Beyond that it does not seem practicable to extend the investigation. Otherwise there would be danger of protracting the litigation indefinitely, resulting from a single controversy. For if the fact could be tried by way of mandamus when disputed whether a particular exception was taken, or certain evidence was given during the progress of a trial had in a court of record, it could only be done under the Constitution and statutes of the State, as other disputed facts are tried, and that is by jury, (2 Revised Statutes, 609, sections 55 and 56.) That would afford an opportunity for the extension of litigation that has never yet been sanctioned. A persistent adversary, aided by ingenious and persevering counsel, might in that way prevent parties from ever reaching the final end of a legal controversy. For if such a proceeding could be taken to ascertain what occurred upon the first trial, the same thing might be done as to the second, or any succeeding trial, until the proceeding might be rendered endless in its character. The peace of the community, as well as the interests of parties, require that no such device as that for the prolongation of litigation should be allowed or tolerated. A remedy like that would prove more disastrous than any of the misapprehensions or mistakes it could be used to correct; and it would be liable to involve the Judges of courts of record in legal controversies concerning their own judicial duties on the application of disappointed or malignant suitors to such an extent as seriously to impair, if not altogether to destroy, their usefulness. It has no sanction from authority. But beyond that it is in direct conflict with the conclusion maintained by well-considered, as well as long-sustained, expositions of the law, exempting Judges of Courts of Record from actions against them on account of their judicial action. In Garnett vs. Ferrand, 6 Barn., and Cress. 611, Lord Tenterden declared it to be "a general rule of very great antiquity that no action will lie against a judge of record for any matter done by him in the exercise of his judicial functions." And "this freedom from action and question at the suit of an individual is given by the law to the judges, not so much for their own sake, as for the sake of the public, and for the advancement of justice, that being free from actions, they may be free in thought and independent in judgment, as all who are to administer justice ought to be." Id. 625. The same principle was just as broadly asserted by Chief Justice De Grey in Miller vs. Seare, (2 Black, 1,145.) And by Chief Justice Kent in Yates vs. Lansing, (5 John, 282;) Weaver vs. Devendorf, (3 Denis, 117;) Voso vs. Willard, (47 Barb., 320.) What transpired upon the trial must therefore be ascertained from what the Justice presiding finds to be the truth. His determination after hearing the parties is judicial, and must be conclusive upon the court in the disposition of an application like the present one. It cannot be required to enter upon the investigation of a disputed question of fact, but simply to ascertain what are the undisputed or conceded facts, and after determining them, to conclude whether the bill of exceptions should properly contain a statement of them. And in doing so this court can neither enlarge nor restrict them. Its simple office is to decide whether any point presented by the party making the bill requires them to be embodied in it, for its proper consideration and decision. The most important respect in which the bill of exceptions in the present case is claimed to be defective, relates to the charge of the learned Justice to the jury. A very large number of written propositions were presented at the conclusion of the evidence, which the court was asked by the defendant's counsel to instruct the jury to be the law. In many of these the court differed from the defendant's counsel in the charge which was given to the jury. And as that was concluded and the jury were about to retire for the purpose of entering upon their deliberations, the defendant's counsel stated that they excepted for the defendant to each refusal, modification, or departure which had been made in the charge from the propositions submitted. This was the substance of the action of the defendant's counsel upon this subject, though not, perhaps, expressed in the terms employed by them. No attempt was made to except to particular propositions contained in the charge and relied upon as erroneous, as is usually done upon such occasions. Neither was it pointed out in what respect, or to what extent, the court had refused to charge the defendant's propositions, or where they had been modified or departed from. To determine where that had been the case would, in many instances, undoubtedly prove an exceedingly difficult matter; for what one person would consider to be a modification, or departure, would be regarded by others as presenting no shade even of difference. The defendant's counsel, in making their proposed bill of exceptions, have added a specific exception to what they deem refusals, modifications, or departures, regarding their propositions. But, whether they are correct in these positions or not, this court has no means from which it can determine. It is certain, however, from the papers presented in support of this application, that the specific exceptions, as they are now proposed to be added, were not taken by the defendant's counsel upon the trial; and that would be reason enough for excluding them from the bill. Indeed, very great injustice to the public interests might be done by adopting any other course; for, if specific exceptions are now allowed to be stated to whatever may be claimed to be refusals, modifications, or departures in the charge, points may be presented upon the argument of the cause which might have been explained, changed, or altogether withdrawn if they had been at the time brought to the attention of the court. One object of requiring the proposition excepted to, to be stated at the trial and in the presence of the jury, is to afford an opportunity for such corrections. If the correction is refused, then a distinct subject of exception is at once presented concerning which misunderstanding will be rarely found to exist. But no such opportunity is afforded by so general an exception as was taken upon the trial of this defendant. It could hardly be otherwise than that differences of opinion would exist concerning its subdivision. In the settlement of the bill of exceptions the court has disallowed the distribution proposed be made of the exceptions. And this court has no reason for holding that there is anything improper in that conclusion. The exception has been allowed just as it was presented at the close of the trial. This court cannot render it any more specific without requiring the learned Justice to insert in the bill what it is not even claimed really transpired. If it did so, it would require it to contain what was not true, so far as this general exception would, by such a ruling, be changed into a multitude of specific exceptions, presenting as many distinct and separate propositions, many of which would probably have been explained or changed if attention had been directed to them before the jury retired. The exception taken to what was said concerning the McBride Davidson bill, which was stricken out of the charge, appears to have been allowed to remain in the case in another place. That is entirely sufficient for the purposes of the case. One statement of it is just as effectual as though it were repeated on every page. The Justice was entirely right in limiting the exception to a single statement of it. He could do no less than that under the rule adopted by the court. That provides that, "Exceptions shall contain only so much of the evidence as may be necessary to present the questions of law upon which the same were taken on the trial, and it shall be the duty of the Justice upon settlement, to strike out all the evidence and other matters which shall not have been necessarily inserted." (Rule 43 of Supreme Court.) The principle established by the decisions of the courts is equally explicit. They hold that it is "not only unnecessary, but inconvenient, to load a bill of exceptions with extraneous matters. Everything is so beyond what may be essential to present the naked point of law, which is the true office of a bill of exceptions." (Ex parte Jones, 8 Cowen, 123; Denison vs. Seymour, 5 Wend., 103; Price vs. Powell, 3 Com., 322.) Reasons assigned by the Justice presiding at the trial for some of the decisions made were excluded from the bill at the time of its settlement. And that is relied upon as improper by way of supporting the present application. But as they formed no part of the propositions decided, there was no impropriety in rejecting them. Legal points arising during the trial of either a civil or criminal case, are reviewed upon the facts, or the evidence presenting them, and the exceptions by which they are reserved. And the reasons leading to them are altogether unimportant for that purpose. If the decision be right, it will not be disturbed because unsound reasons may have produced it. Neither will it be sustained when wrong, even though the best of reasons may have been given for making it. No harm was done the defendant by rejecting these reasons, as long as judgments are not reversed for error only shown in the opinion of the court. (Laning vs. New-York Central Railroad Company, 49 N. Y. 522.) Two jurors, Owen C. Burns and James C. Hay, were called, and, after being examined, rejected as not impartial, and certain exceptions taken to decisions concerning them, it is claimed, should have been retained in the bill. The first juror was challenged for principal cause by the defendant's counsel. After an extended examination, it was found to be unsustained, and for that reason overruled. To the decision overruling it the defendant's counsel excepted. He was then challenged to the favor by the same counsel, and after a further examination, had for the purpose of sustaining it, that challenge was withdrawn. The prosecution then renewed the challenge for principal cause, which, after a further examination of the juror, was overruled. Then the same juror was challenged to the favor by the prosecution, and in support of the challenge it was made to appear that he was on friendly and familiar relations with [illegible] defendant. The court found this challenge sustained, and then rejected the juror because he was supposed to be biased in favor of the defendant; and the defendant's counsel excepted to the decision. This decision, upon which the juror was rejected, rendered those previously made concerning him entirely unimportant. (Freeman vs. The People, 4 Denio 10.) It became immaterial whether the decisions made upon the other challenges were correct or erroneous. If the rights of the defendant were in any respect prejudiced by the disposition made of this juror, the wrong was exclusively done by the last decision, which was dependent upon nothing but the evidence given in support of the last challenge made by the prosecution. That evidence, decision, and exception were allowed to remain in the bill, while the evidence, decision, and exception on the preceding challenges were excluded from it. This was certainly right, because all that was done concerning the juror prior to the last challenge to the favor became inoperative and without the least effect by this final rejection on that challenge. If the preceding proceedings concerning the juror had remained in the bill no advantage whatever could have been derived from them by the defendant. For that reason it was the duty of the Justice to reject them as he did under the rule and the authority already mentioned. The other juror, Hay, was first challenged for principal cause on the part of the defendant and the challenge withdrawn after an examination of the juror. It was then renewed by the prosecution, and after a further examination of the juror, overruled by the Court. So far nothing transpired concerning this juror which the defendant could reasonably claim should become a portion of his bill. For his challenge had been voluntarily withdrawn, and as the decision made by the Court was in favor of the juror's competency and against the prosecution, the defendant's counsel did not and properly could not except to it. But after that decision was made the same juror was challenged to the favor by the prosecution. And after an examination made of the juror in support of that challenge, it appears that he probably entertained an opinion on the subject of the defendant's guilt or innocence, and for that reason he was held incompetent, as not being impartial, by the court. The challenge to the favor was, in other words, found to be sustained, and the defendant's counsel excepted to that decision. The proceedings and decision upon this challenge were excluded from the case, and properly so, because the point which could be made upon them, if the decision is erroneous, is more clearly presented by the decision rejecting the preceding juror. The evidence concerning the partiality of this juror was much more decided and cogent than that given from which it was held that Owens was incompetent. For that reason, if the defendant's exception can be maintained as to the decision rejecting either one of these two jurors, that is more likely to be the case as to Owens than to Hay. If the exception taken to the decision rejecting Owens cannot be sustained, then it is very clear that the exception taken as to Hay's rejection must fail, for much the strongest case was made against his impartiality. No injustice can possibly result therefrom from the exclusion of the proceedings and evidence on which Hay was rejected. No good reason existed for retaining them in the bill as long as the point involved in them was retained and presented in a much more favorable shape for the defendant by what transpired under the challenge on which the other juror was set aside. An exception is never strengthened by its repetition upon the same substantial state of facts. A single statement of it is as effectual as any number of repetitions by any possibility can be. As the last exception could not possibly aid the defendant's case, it was the duty of the Justice to strike it out of the bill, with all the evidence relating to the decision to which it was taken. It was so much useless material, having no other effect than to incumber the bill as long as the same point designed to be presented by it had been preserved by the preceding exception. This substantially disposes of the positions taken in support of the defendant's application against the learned Justice before whom he was tried; and, as none of them are found capable of being lawfully maintained, it follows that the motion for a mandamus must be denied.

Westbrook, J., concurs.

John Graham, Wm. Fullerton, W. O. Bartlett, Elihu Root, and Willard Bartlett, for the motion; B. K. Phelps, District Attorney, and W. H. Peckham, opposed.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Before Judge McAdam.

VERDICT AGAINST THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

H. B. Claflin et al. vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company.—On June 6, 1872, an employe of the plaintiff wrote and handed to the person in charge of the branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in plaintiff's store a dispatch to be sent to one of their salesmen, then traveling in Wisconsin, worded as follows: "Atlantic P twelve, D twelve half, one-half off trade." In the transmission of the dispatch the D was changed to A, and in consequence the salesman, after inquiring at the office in Portage City of the operator if A were correct, sold twenty bales of A sheeting, being the best quality, at twelve and a half cents per yard, the price at the time being two cents higher, making a loss to plaintiffs of $300, for which, with interest, this suit is brought. The defendants do not deny that an error was made, but claim that under the printed conditions on their dispatch blank they are exempted from liability, both because this was a cypher message and that it was not repeated. They further claim that the mistake was so patent on its face, such goods not having been so low for years, that it was gross negligence on the part of the salesman to have disposed of them at that price without further communication with his principals. The court charged the jury that if A were telegraphed for D by defendants' mistake, it was presumptive evidence of negligence, unless it were shown that proper care was exercised in the transmission of the message, but they must be satisfied that plaintiffs and their agents were entirely free from negligence before there could be a recovery. Verdict for plaintiffs for $342. For plaintiffs, Arnoux, Rich & Woodford. For defendants, Porter, Lowery, &c.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Haggerty vs. Smith; Wells vs. Bourquit; Levi vs. Morson, (seven actions;) Schreiber vs. Morrison, (two actions;) Froelich vs. Morrison; Reed vs. Leedy; granted.

Spalding vs. The American Trust Company; Isham vs. Davidson; memorandums.

Eagan vs. McGiun; allowance of $75 granted to plaintiff.

Legrand vs. Baldwin; motion denied.

Wm. Hawkins vs. Martha W. Hawkins; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Boylan vs. Cooke; Huff vs. Huff; orders settled.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Jones vs. Barlow et al.; Benner et al. vs. Baldwin; cases and amendments settled; see memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Garraghan vs. Wilson; motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Dunphy vs. Penton; see memorandum.

Heinrich Weiland vs. Mary Weiland; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, June 5.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 8: Nos. 50, 71, 75, 76, 65½, 79, 80, 81.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 5, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock was fair on yesterday and to-day. Beeves sold from 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weights from 5½ to 8¾ cwt. Milch Cows from $45@$75 ℔ head, Calves included. Calves and Veals sold from 5¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Sheep sold from 5½c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Lambs from 8¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Live Hogs were not quoted; City Dressed fell ⅛c. ℔ lb. on yesterday, and did not recover to-day, when prices ranged from 7¼c.@7⅝c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—D. Waixel sold for Morris Waixels & Co., 152 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 39 still-fed Cattle, Oxen, and Bulls, very coarse quality, at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. S. Schuster sold for same company, 113 still-fed Cherokee Steers, fed by the company, at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt. C. Khan sold for self, 51 still-fed Indiana Steers from 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 81 still-fed Cattle, mixed Steers and Bulls, from 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 7 Sheep, weight 590 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 65 Sheep, weight 5,230 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 157 Sheep, weight 12,900 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 50 Sheep, weight 4,310 lbs., at 6⅝c. ℔ lb.; 37 Sheep, weight 3,250 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 543 Sheep, weight 47,130 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 168 Sheep, weight 16,440 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,330 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 167 woolly Illinois Sheep, weight 15,500 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 79 Lambs, weight 3,820 lbs., at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 245 Lambs, weight 11,500 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; 245 Lambs, weight 14,030 lbs., at 10c. ℔ lb.; 67 Lambs, weight 3,670 lbs., at 11c. ℔ lb.; 14 Lambs, weight 770 lbs., at 12c. ℔ lb. Kase & Sons sold 12 Delaware Sheep Bucks, weight 1,130 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 6 Jersey Ewes, weight 510 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 60 Kentucky Sheep, weight 6,380 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 142 Kentucky Lambs, weight 7,930 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 94 Delaware Lambs, weight 5,200 lbs., at 10½c. ℔ lb.; 138 Jersey Lambs, weight 8,130 lbs., at 11c. ℔ lb.; 158 Jersey Lambs, weight 9,595 lbs., at 11½c. ℔ lb.; 110 Jersey Lambs, weight 6,410 lbs., at 12c. ℔ lb.; 91 Jersey Lambs, weight 5,550 lbs., at 12½c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 422 Ohio Sheep, weight 39,730 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 8 Sheep, culls, weight 1,210 lbs., at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 5,430 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 67 Sheep, weight 5,990 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 218 Sheep, weight 18,310 lbs., at 6⅝c. ℔ lb.; 366 Sheep, weight 30,860 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb., at Hume & Elliott sold 438 Sheep, weight 38,760 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 297 Virginia Lambs, weight 15,830 lbs., at 10c. ℔ lb.; 8 Calves, weight 960 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 78 Calves, weight 10,510 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 56 Calves, weight 7,860 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 57 Calves, weight 7,130 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 290 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 360 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 1 Veal for $15.

At Weehawken Yards.—H. Westheimer had on sale 10 cars of horned Cattle; 15 cars of horned Cattle are reported due at same yards for to-morrow.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Harsimus Cove—1,158 head of horned Cattle, 3,258 Sheep and Lambs, 3,195 Hogs.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—914 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 724 Calves.

Fresh Arrivals on this Forenoon at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—4,021 Hogs, 240 Calves, 422 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 901 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,806 head, or 518 cars, against 569 cars for the same time last week; there were not sufficient sales to make a market; fresh arrivals were shipped East in first hands; there was a light supply of fat Cattle, not sufficient for the demand. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,200 head, against 18,000 head for the same time last week; the market, with light receipts, closed heavy at $4@$6 50 for clipped and wooled Sheep; choice grades a shade higher. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,400 head, against 15,200 head for the same time last week; the market was slow and dull at $5 25@$5 40 for Yorkers; $5 75@$5 85 for heavy Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—Cattle—The receipts number 569 car-loads, against 552 for last week. The market is steady at last week's quotations. Sheep and Lambs—The market is active, and good Sheep are ¼c. ℔ lb. higher; Lambs, 10c.@13c. ℔ lb. Sales of common Sheep at 4c.@6c.; good, 6c.@7c., and choice, 7¼c. ℔ lb. The quality is not as good as that of last week. Choice are scarce. Calves—Nothing done. Milch Cows—Very fine are offered at $95, with $90 bid.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—The market report for week ending June 5 is as follows: Receipts—Cattle, 2,120; Hogs, 1,130. Shipments—Cattle, 2,360; Hogs, 1,000. Sales—Cattle, 1,340; Hogs, 980. The market was active for shippers; Butchers' stock, $3@$3 50; Native shipping, $4 50@$5 25; Texas Stockers, $3 25 [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Western Union.c.	72¼	100	Lake Shore......b3.	72½
200	do.	72¼	100	do......s3.	72⅝
100	do.	72⅜	50	do......c.	72¼
200	do.	72¼	100	North-western	39
500	do......c.	72¼	400	do.	38⅞
600	do......s3.	72	200	St. Paul......s3.	32½
100	do......c.	72	300	do.	32½
1200	do.	72	500	do.	32½
100	do......b3.	72⅛	500	Lake Shore	72⅝
200	do.	72⅛	400	do.	72½
500	do.	72¼	20	do.	72⅝
50	do.	72⅜	500	do.	72⅝
400	do.	72⅛	600	do.	72½
100	do......c.	72⅛	100	do......b3.	72⅛
100	Rock Island	95⅝	200	do......s3.	72⅜
800	N. Y. C. & Hud.	97	100	do.	72⅝
35	do.	97¼	400	do......c.	72⅝
500	do.	97	100	do......s3.	72⅝
500	do.	97	100	do......s3.	72¾
600	do.	97⅛	500	Toledo & Wab.	35⅛
600	Pacific Mail	41¼	1200	do.	35
100	do.	41⅛	100	do.	35
200	do......s3.	41	100	Ohio & Miss.	23¼
500	do.	41	200	Union Pacific	25⅝
100	do.	41	200	do......s3.	25½
100	do......b3.	41	100	do.	25⅜
200	do.	41⅛	600	do.	25⅜
300	do.	41	100	do.	25½
300	do.	40⅞	700	do......s4.	25⅜
100	do......s3.	40¾	100	do.	25½
100	do.	40⅞	400	do......b3.	25½
100	do.	41	500	do.	25⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116½	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 cou., '65, new	119⅞
9,200	do......12.	116¾	10,000	U. S. 5-20 Reg., '65, new......12.	116
7,000	U. S. 5-20 cou., '62......12.	115⅛	500	U. S. 5-20 cou., '67......12.	120⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20 Reg., '65	116½	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg.	114½
50,000	U. S. 5-20 Reg., '67......12.	116¼	20,000	do......b. c.	114½
500	do.	116½	10,000	U. S. coupon, '68......12.	120⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 cou., '65......12.	118	10,000	U. S. 5s, Reg., '81	114⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81 C.	114¾			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	S. Car. 6s, n., April & Oct.	20	100	Pac. Mail.b. c..s3.	41
10,000	Ten. 6s, old, ex-coup.	63½	200	do.	41⅛
7,000	Va. 6s, def.	11¼	100	do......c.	41⅛
1,000	B. C. R. & M. 1st.	52	100	do.	41
25,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. gold bds.	79½	100	do.	41⅛
2,000	do......b. c.	79	300	do.	40⅞
5,000	C., C., C. & I. 1st.	99½	100	do......s3.	40⅝
3,000	Mor. & E. 2d.	104½	15	do.	40¾
11,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	95¾	100	do.	41
1,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	92	200	do.	40⅞
3,000	L. S. 2d Con. C.	91	500	do.	40½
1,000	West. Pac. bds.	85	300	do.	40⅜
3,000	Union Pac. 1st.	86½	200	do.	40¾
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	92⅝	700	do......s3.	40¼
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	95⅛	100	do.	40¼
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	102½	600	do......s3.	40⅜
1,000	do.	102¼	200	do.	40¼
5,000	Gt. West. 2d.	75	200	do.	40¼
5,000	Clev. & P. 3d.	100¼	100	do......s3.	40⅜
1,000	La. & Mo. 1st.	86	300	do.	40
25	Phœnix Bank	100	100	Erie Railway.b. c.	33¾
10	N'th Nat. Bk..b. c.	100½	9	Erie Rail'y Pf.b. c.	55
50	Gal. Nat. Bk..b. c.	130	200	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.c.	97¼
9	Metrop. Bank	135	100	do.	97⅜
100	Maryl'd Coal.b. c.	18	300	do......s3.	97
100	D. & H. Canal.b. c.	116¾	100	do.	97
600	West. Union.b. c.	72¼	100	do......s3.	96⅞
200	do.	72⅛	100	do.	97¼
900	do......b4.	72¼	100	do......s3.	97
300	do......s3.	72	400	Union Pac......b. c.	25½
700	do.	71⅞	1000	do.	25⅝
1300	do.	71¾	100	do......s3.	25¾
200	do......s3.	71¾	500	do.	25⅜
300	do.	71¾	1600	do.	25⅛
200	do.	71⅝	300	do.	25¼
300	do.	71⅝	100	do......b3.	25⅛
200	do......s3.	71⅞	300	do......s3.	25¼
100	do......b3.	72	100	Clev. & P. G'td.	87½
500	do.	71⅞	200	do......b. c.	87½
70	Adams Express	105	200	C. & N. W.b. c.b3.	39
15	do......b. c.	105½	100	do.	38⅞
100	do......b3.	106	500	do......s3.	38¾
10	do.	105¾	220	do.	38⅞
54	United States Ex.	68	200	do.	38¾
10	Am. Ex......b. c.	64¼	500	do.	38⅞
100	L.S.&M.So.b. c.s3.	72⅛	300	do......b3.	38½
1200	do.	72¼	200	do.	38½
600	do......b3.	72⅝	200	C.&N.W.Pf.b. c.s3.	56¼
400	do.	72½	300	do.	56¾
200	do......c.	72¼	400	do.	55¾
400	do.	72⅜	100	C. & R. I. b. c..b3.	95½
400	do......b3.	72⅝	100	do.	95⅜
2700	do.	72¼	200	Tol. & Wab..b. c.	35⅛
900	do.	72⅛	250	do.	35
100	do.	72¼	300	do.	34⅞
200	do......b3.	72½	200	do.	34¾
100	do......c.	72¼	900	do.	34⅝
100	C., M. & St. P.b. c.	32⅛	500	do.	34⅜
200	do.	32⅛	100	do.	34⅜
200	do.	32¼	100	do......s3.	34½
10	C., B. & Q......b. c.	102	100	do......c.	34¾
			100	do.	34⅝
			200	Ohio & Mobile	18
			100	H. & St. Jo.	26½
			100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.b. c.	31½
			200	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	23
			100	C.,C.&I.C.b. c.s3.	18½
			100	do.	18½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500	West. Union...s3.	71¾	200	St. Paul	32½
700	do.	71⅞	200	Lake Shore......s4.	72⅛
300	do......b3.	72	500	do.	72¼
800	do.	72	100	do......b3.	72⅜
300	do.	72	700	do.	72⅜
1100	do......b3.	72⅛	300	do.	72⅜
300	do......s3.	72	100	do......s3.	72¼
100	do.	72	100	Union Pacific	25¼
100	do......b30.	72	100	do......b3.	25⅛
80	American Ex.	64¼	300	do.	25⅜
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	97¼	300	do.	25⅜
300	Harlem	129	100	do.	25¼
300	Pacific Mail...s3.	40	600	do.	25⅜
500	do.	40	100	do.	25⅜
400	do.	39⅞	100	do......b3.	25⅛
500	do.	40	100	North-western	38¼
200	do.	40⅛	100	do.	38⅛
200	do.	40¼	100	do......b3.	38⅜
100	do.	40½	100	North-west. Pf.	55⅛
100	do.	40½	200	Tol. & Wab.	34¾
100	do.	40⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.	18½
100	Rock Island	95⅜	100	do.	18½
200	do.	95½	100	Atlantic & Pac.	15

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65..new.b. c.	116¼	$4,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81.	114¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	N. Y. S. 7s, B. L., Reg.	110	500	Pac. Mail....b. c.	40⅛
5,000	N. Y. C. 1st, R.	109	300	do......s10.	40
10,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	109	100	do.	40
2,000	Erie 4th.	96½	1400	do.	40
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	106¼	500	do......b3.	40⅛
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	78	200	do.	40⅛
10,000	A. & Susq. 1st.	104½	100	do......b3.	40¼
2,000	C. & N. W. Con. coup. gold bds.	79	100	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	97⅜
4,000	do.	78¾	200	do.	97⅜
7,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	93	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c. s3.	72¼
2,000	S. P. Bds. of Mo.	61	100	do.	72⅜
500	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	97	100	do.	72⅜
15	Md. Coal Co..b. c.	19	500	do.	72⅜
200	M., L. & M. Pf.	20	400	do.	72⅜
400	West. Un.b. c.b30.	72	100	do.	72⅜
600	do.	71⅞	200	do.	72⅛
300	do......s3.	71⅞	300	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	32⅛
800	do......b3.	72	100	do.	32⅜
100	do.	72	100	C. & Pitts. Guart.	87½
100	do.	71⅞	100	C. & N. W.......b. c.	38⅛
900	do.	72	100	do.	38⅜
1800	do......b3.	72⅛	300	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	55⅛
10	Wells-Fargo Ex.	78	125	do.	54¾
50	Adams Ex......b. c.	105¼	100	do.	55
40	do.	105⅜	100	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	34⅜
180	U. S. Ex......b. c.	68	100	do.	34⅜
40	American Ex.b. c.	63¾	100	St. L. & I. M.	28
300	Un. Pac...b. c.s3.	25¼	100	H. & St. J......b. c.	26
200	do.	25¼	100	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.s3.	31½
200	do......c.	25⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.b. c.s3.	18½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000	U. P. 1st.	85⅞	200	Lake Shore......s3.	72⅜
1900	West. Union	72	100	do......c.	72½
200	do......b3.	72	100	do.	72⅝
500	do......s3.	71⅞	200	do......s30.	72
400	do.	71⅞	100	do......s3.	72⅜
200	do.	72	200	do......b3.	72½
100	Pacific Mail	40⅛	100	do.	72⅛
100	do......s3.	40¼	300	Union Pacific.b3.	25½
100	do.	40⅛	200	do......s3.	25¼
100	do.	40⅛	400	do.	25⅛
300	do.	40¼	100	do.	25⅜
100	do.	40⅛	100	do......b3.	25½
200	do......b3.	40⅛	300	St. Paul	32½
100	do.	40⅜	200	Tol. & Wab.	34⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	97⅜	600	do.	34¾
600	Erie Railway	33⅜	200	Del., Lack. & W.	108½
500	North-western	39	100	Ohio & Miss.	23¼
100	do.	38¾	100	do.	23⅛
200	Rock Island......c.	95¾	200	Han. & St. Jo.	25½
200	do.	95¾			

FRIDAY, June 5—P. M.

There was a slight recovery in the price of Gold to-day; sales at 111⅜@111½@111⅜@111½ ℔ cent., closing 111½ ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges continued at $4 87½ to the £ Sterling on active sales, though the business among the Bill Brokers on the Street is reported dull. The Public Funds are about the same as yesterday. The London cables report an active market for the New 5 ℔ cents.

The depression on the Stock Exchange on nearly all that concerns the Railroads and the Miscellaneous Shares continues, and there was a further slight reduction in most of the Stocks, and a decided fall in Pacific Mail and North-west Preferred. The following are the last quotations on a very dull market.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 5.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	114⅞	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅞	118
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120½	120½
American Gold	111⅜	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87½	$4 87½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	95⅜	95¾
Pacific Mail	41⅜	40½
St. Paul Common	32⅝	32½
St. Paul Preferred	52¾	52
Western Union	72⅝	72
Union Pacific	25¾	25⅜
Lake Shore	72⅝	72¼
Toledo and Wabash	35¼	34¾
North-west	38¾	38¾
North-west Preferred	56	54¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	108½	108½
Central of New-Jersey	106¼	106½
Panama	106½	106
Erie	33⅜	33⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23	23⅛

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $168,000 Gold Interest and $139,000 in redemption of Principal of the Public Debt. The Customs receipts of the day, $443,000.

The following shows the earnings and expenses of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, from Jan. 1 to April 30:

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1873	$6,530,160	$4,377,982	$2,152,178
1874	5,789,752	3,604,317	2,185,435
Decrease	$740,407	$773,664	
Increase—Net earnings, [illegible]			

The following are the Exchange Board offers for the various public funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	116⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119¾
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	121½	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 reg., '62	114¾	5-20 coup., '67	120⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115½	5-20 coup., '68	120⅜
5-20 reg., '64	116⅝	10-40 reg.	114½
5-20 coup., '64	116⅞	10-40 coup.	114½
5-20 reg., '65	116½	5s coup., '81	114¾
5-20 coup., '65	118	6s Currency, '95-9	114⅜
5-20 reg. n. i., '65	116		

And the following for the State Stocks:

Ark. 6s, Funded	25	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	20
California 7s	112½	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	20
Connecticut 6s	103½	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Georgia 6s	75	Ohio 6s, '81	102½
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90	Ohio 6s, '86	106½
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	80	R. I. 6s	102½
Indiana 5s	101	S. Car. 6s	25
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	13
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	19
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. 6s, Fun. Act. '66	17
La. 6s	20	Tenn. 6s, n. bds. ex c.	62½
La. 7s, Peniten'y	15	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	62¼
La. 6s, Levee bds.	15	Texas 10s of '76	90
Michigan 6s, '78-79	101½	Va. 6s, old	28
Michigan 6s, '83	101½	Va. 6s, con. bds.	50¾
Michigan 7s, '78	100½	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	11¼
H. & St. Jos. due '74	95		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100	100
City 6s, New	102⅝	102¾
Camden and Amboy	125½	125¾
Pennsylvania Central	97	97¼
Reading	113¼	113½
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18
Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	87½	87¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	98

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. advertise on another page of THE TIMES, the First Mortgage 6 ℔ Cent. Gold Bonds of the Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria Road, indorsed by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the lessees of the Road. The amount offered by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. is only $500,000, at the rate of 95 ℔ cent. and accrued interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—A small amount of these investment securities, due in 1893, either registered or coupon interest, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. For sale by A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and higher at $1 22½@$1 23 for No. 1 Spring; $1 19½ for No. 2 do., cash; $1 19¼@$1 19⅜, June; $1 18¼, July; $1 10½ bid, August; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 15; rejected, $1 05. Corn active and higher at 57c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or June; 57¼c.@57⅜c., July; High Mixed, 67¼c.; rejected, 63c.@63¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 45¾c. for No. 2, cash; 43c., July. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring offered at $1 40. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. for No. 2. Pork steady at $17 62½, spot; $17 70, June; $17 55@$17 60, July. Lard steady at 11c., cash or June; 11⅛c., July. Bulk Meats in good demand at 6¾c. for Shoulders, loose, spot; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c., spot, loose. Whisky steady at 95c. Freights—To Buffalo, 4½c.@4¾c.; to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat, 250,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 219,000 bushels Wheat, 284,000 bushels Corn, 112,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 20 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 41. Corn dull; sales, 3 cars Western Mixed at 72c.@73c.; 2 cars old Yellow at 76c. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $31; Unbolted, $30, ℔ ton; Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—88,400 bushels Wheat, 13,600 bushels Corn, 2,151,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—19,200 bushels Wheat, 23,200 bushels Corn, 703,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last Twenty-four Hours—Flour, 13,625 bbls.; Wheat, 121,125 bushels; Corn, 198,404 bushels; Oats, 92,800 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 181,451 bushels; Corn, 178,061 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 47,531 bushels; Corn, 97,914 bushels; Oats, 31,050 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; buyers and sellers apart; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring offered at $1 34@$1 35—$1 33 bid. Corn active; sales 100,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 66c.@65c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 55c.@56c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat in good demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 10; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter, $1 37 @$1 38; choice, $1 40@$1 45. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 58c.@59c. on the track. Oats firmer; No. 2, 45c. in East St. Louis in elevator. Rye lower to sell; nothing done. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firm at $18 25. Dry-salted Meats firm; little done; Shoulders at Kansas City, 6½c. Bacon quiet; Clear Sides, $9 95, buyer 15th August to 15th September. Lard firm; Steam, 11c.; Refined, 11½c. Live Hogs unchanged; Packers' lots, $5@$5 65. Cattle firm and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 Hogs, 1,100 Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Wool dull; stock scarce; quotations given below are for old, new not arriving: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@57½c.; X, 55c.@57½c.; Medium, 55c.@57½c.; Coarse, 45c.@55c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 48c.@52½c.; Medium, 50c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, Washed, 60c.@65c.; do., Unwashed, 40c.@43c.; Canada, Combing, 60c.@62c.; Fine, Unwashed, 35c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium, Unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Tub-washed, 53c.@57½c.; Colorado, Washed, 25c.@30c.; do., Unwashed, 23c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 43c.@47c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@35c.; Texas, Coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 33c.@37c.; do., Coarse, 30c.@35c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Butter unchanged. Cheese, New-York State, 15½c.@16c.; Western Reserve, choice, 13c.@14c.; Half Skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs unchanged. Petroleum easier at 12¾c. for Refined, seller June; Crude, 8¾c.@9c. Provisions quiet but firm. Flour very dull; quotations hardly maintained; sales of Superfine at $4 25@$5 25; Extra, $5 25@$7 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $7 50@$8. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 40@$1 45 for Red; $1 55@$1 60 for Amber; $1 63@$1 65 for White. Rye steady at 98c. Corn dull at 78c.@80c. for Yellow; 77c.@78c. for Western Mixed. Oats weak at 62c.@65c. for White. Whisky very strong at $1.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 24¼ for No. 1; $1 22 for No. 2; June, $1 21¾; July, $1 21½. Oats in fair demand and advanced at 45½c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and higher at 56½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 88c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 30 for No. 2 Spring; $1 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $17 50. Hams in pickle, 11c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders; Boxed Middles, 9¼c.@9¾c. Lard, 11c.@11½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 142,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 28. Corn steady at 65c.@68c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye dull and unsettled at $1 03@$1 05. Barley nominal. Butter unchanged and dull. Pork firm at $17 50@$18. Country and city Lard steady at 10¾c. for Summer, 11¾c. for Winter Kettle. Bulk Meats firm and in good demand at 6¾c. for Shoulders, spot; large sales, buyer June, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Bacon quiet and unchanged at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 10c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm and in good demand at 95c.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower at $1 25 for White. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78c.@82c. Oats unchanged at 62c.@65c. Rye sold at $1 10. Pork easier at $18. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.; plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard, 12½c.@12¾c. Whisky, 95c.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—Wheat in fair demand; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 33; No. 2 White, $1 42. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 10¾c.; State test to 150°, 13¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35½c. Resin firm at $2 20@$2 25, for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip, and $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 5—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 110¼. Erie Railway Shares, 30½@30¾; do. Preferred, 50½.

2 P. M.—Consols, 92½@92⅝ for money; 92⅝ for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾ ℔ cent., which is ¼ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £44,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 10c.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 110; New 5s, 104⅞.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 30½.

FRANKFORT, June 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅜.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 68,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 962,000 bales, including 532,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 172,000 bales, including 93,000 bales American. Actual export, 6,000 bales. Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 37,000 quarters, including 33,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,100 bales were American. The stock afloat is 578,000 bales, including 124,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8½d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. California White Wheat—Club, 12s. 8d.@13s. ℔ cental. Corn, 33s. ℔ quarter. Peas, 40s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June, at 8½d.

4:30 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 7-16d.

LONDON, June 5—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d. ℔ gallon.

Evening—Common Resin, 7s.@7s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed—The market is overstocked and prices are lower, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 5, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	24	Leather, sides	3,273
Copper, bbls.	45	Tow bales	48
Copper, cakes	265	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Cotton, bales	491	Tallow, pkgs.	155
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,135
Flour, bbls.	8,891	Cut-meats, pkgs.	421
Wheat, bushels	233,721	Lard, tcs.	337
Corn, bushels	72,060	Butter, pkgs.	4,900
Oats, bushels	63,125	Cheese, pkgs.	5,635
Peas, bushels	7,872	Starch, pkgs.	2,000
Eggs, bbls.	1,862	Pea-nuts, bags	239
Beans, bbls.	514	Tobacco, hhds.	702
Hemp, bales	11	Tobacco, pkgs.	827
Hops, bales	84	Wool, bales	215
Hides, No.	225	Whisky, bbls.	286
Hides, bdls.	164		

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand, but held higher, holders in most instances claiming an advance of fully ⅛c. ℔ lb., checking business. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bags by the Molly at Baltimore at 17¾c., and 4,500 bags by the Knudtzen on private terms. Other kinds quiet and irregular. Stocks in the hands of dealers generally quite limited.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate request for early delivery at a shade easier prices; sales 684 bales, all to spinners. For forward delivery, a brisk business has been reported, but at a reduction of 1/32c.@3-16c. ℔ lb., closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,600 bales, (of which 4,800 bales were on last evening and 21,800 bales to-day,) and 1,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option, closing at 17⅜c.; July, 17¾c.@17 25-32c.; August, 18 5-32c.; September, 18c.; October, 17⅝c.@17 21-32c.; November, 17 7-16c.@17 ½c.; December, 17 7-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 491 bales, including 159 bales from Norfolk, and 332 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,421 bales, and for the week, 16,513 bales, against 22,925 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,679,361 bales, against 3,424,150 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 18,798 bales; to the Continent, 5,586 bales. Stock in New-York, 125,950 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 296,364 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15	15	15
Good Ordinary	16½	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	17	17⅛	17 5-16	17 5-16
Low Middling	17½	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Middling	18⅜	18½	18⅝	18¾
Good Middling	19⅝	18¾	20	20

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, since our last, at about former rates. There has been less inquiry for shipping stock. Trade brands have been in pretty fair demand, with Minnesotas in most favor. Superfine rather more sought after. The sales since our last have been 12,850 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 90@$4 60; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 60, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for inferior to fair; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 85@$6 45, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 45@$7 60; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 25@$7 60; ℔ bbl. and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 4,100 bbls. shipping extras within our range. ....Southern Flour has been quiet, but without further material alteration as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$7 60 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 60@$10 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extra; $5@$5 50 for very poor, ℔ bbl....Canada Flour quiet and nominal. ....Rye Flour continues in fair demand in a jobbing way, at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 550 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85....Corn-meal has been in less request within the range of $4@$4 40 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 35 for fair to very good; $4 25@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80, nearly all at $4 75, for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 650 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a moderately active movement noted in Spring Wheat at rather easier prices. The demand has been mostly for export, with the main business in prime No. 2 Milwaukee stock, the market closing tamely, but steady, at the current quotations. Winter wheat has been in request, Red Winter meeting with a somewhat readier sale for shipment, at about previous rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 149,000 bushels at $1 51@$1 52½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 52@$1 52½ for the best samples; $1 49 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 47@$1 47½ for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 45@$1 46, mainly $1 46 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 42@$1 51 for ungraded Spring; $1 55@$1 57 for good to strictly prime Red Western; $1 60 @$1 65 for White do. And for forward delivery, with a rather better demand noted, sales have been made of 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive within ten days, on the basis of $1 49; and 16,000 bushels do., last half of June, at $1 47 per bushel....Corn has been in limited supply, and quoted rather higher, on a fair demand, in part for export. Sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels at 79c.@82½c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 81c.@82½c. for fair to choice; 82c.@84c. for Yellow Western, and up to $1 for very choice White do....Rye and Barley quiet within the previous range....Of Barley-malt sales have been reported of 9,500 bushels at $2 25 for French, cash; $2 10 for Canada West, time, and on private terms for two-rowed State; market steady....Oats have been fairly active, opening firmly, but closing rather in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels at 62c.@63½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, closing at 63c. for prime boat-loads; 61½c. for good do., in store, and 67c.@70c. for fair ordinary to choice White Western....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted.

MOLASSES—There has not been much animation in this line. Few invoices have been on the market, and these have been held above the views of buyers, whether for trade or for refining purposes. The cargo of 271 hhds. Sagua mentioned in our last has not yet been reported sold. A cargo of 424 hhds. and 40 tcs. Cienfuegos, of receipt, and sold to arrive, has already been reported. An invoice of 71 hhds. and 11 tcs. Cienfuegos is yet on the market; also, one of 30 hhds. Sagua, and some few other small lots of recent arrival. A cargo of 587 hhds. and 52 tcs. Cardenas of recent receipt was sold previous to arrival, for refining, as were also another of 482 hhds., 36 tcs., and 16 bbls. do.; invoices, 118 tcs. and 15 bbls. do., and a cargo of 431 hhds., 28 tcs., and 36 bbls. Matanzas. A cargo of 386 hhds., 22 tcs., and 15 bbls. Pernambuco, of recent receipt, is being marketed, in lots, for trade purposes. Some slight improvement is noted in the jobbing trade, with foreign and New-Orleans quoted about as in our last. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 39c.@40c.; Grocery do. at 38c.@45c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 31c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, but about steady on the basis of $2 65@$2 70 for Strained; sales 300 bbls. good Strained at $2 77½, and 250 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$4 75 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at former rates. ....Spirits Turpentine inactive and rather weak in price; Merchantable quoted at 39c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, mostly in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous quotations. Crude Whale quoted at 55c.@61c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@67½c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 56@$1 58; Unbleached Sperm, $1 72½@$1 85; Bleached, $1 77½@$1 90; Lard-oil at 75c.@90c.; Red Oil at 50c.; Saponified do. at 52½c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@96c. in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 40c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 55c.@57½c.; Yellow do. at 60c.@62½c.; White do. at 65c.@72½c.; Palm-oil, 8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in limited request, with early deliveries, in bulk, quoted at 5c.@5⅛c., and July options at 5¼c. Shipping lots quoted at 9c....Refined has been moderately sought after, with prices quoted less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 12¾c., with settlements for 2,000 bbls. as low as 12⅝c. July options quoted at 13c.@13⅛c. Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 12⅝....Refined, in cases, 18c....Naphtha, 7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request and depressed in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. New Western Mess at $17 95@$18 10, closing at $17 95; and other kinds, quoted as before. Sales for forward delivery were 250 bbls. New Western Mess, June, at $10 05: 250 bbls. do., August, at $18 25 per bbl....Dressed Hogs have been quiet at 7¼c.@7½c. for City....Cut Meats have been in moderate demand at about steady prices. Sales, 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12½ lbs., at 9½c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies, 13 lbs., at 10½c.; 28,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 11 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 fresh Hams at 10c; 500 Pickled do. at 11¼c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 12¾c....Bacon quiet, with sales of 125 bxs. Long Clear at 10⅛c.@10¼c., with Western Short Clear quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c....Lard has been in less demand, and quoted weak in price, with sales reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 11 9-16c.; Western Kettle 11¾c.@11⅞c.; 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11¼c.; small lots of No. 1 at 10⅝c.@10¾c., and 500 tcs. Refined at 11⅝c. for the Continent. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., July options, at 11⅞c., with June quoted at 11½c.@11 9-16c., and August at 11¾c.@11 13-16c....Beef has been dull and heavy, with tierced stock quoted easier in price; trade confined to job lots within our range. We quote at from $9@$12 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess ℔ bbl.; $20@$22 for Prime Mess, $24@$25 for India Mess, $27@$28 50 for Extra do. ℔ tierce. ....Beef Hams inactive at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$22 for Southern....Butter has been generally quoted as in our last, with a fair inquiry noted, chiefly for State, the better qualities of which have been rather scarce. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 23c.@33c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 30c.@33c. for very good to choice do., pails, and 16c.@27c. for Western.... Cheese has been in somewhat better demand, partly for export, at steady rates; State Factories, fair to choice, quoted at 12½c.@15½c., chiefly at 14¼c.@15½c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@14c.; Western, 6c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—An active business has been reported in Raw at very firm prices, with some dealers quoting a further advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb. The demand has been almost wholly from refiners, who have been buying quite freely. The market closed strong and buoyant. Sales have been made to-day of 3,909 hhds., including 3,550 hhds. refining Cuba within the range of 7¾c.@8¼c., and 359 hhds. Centrifugal within the range of 8¾c.@9 3-16c. ℔ lb. And last evening 51 hhds. and 170 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.@7⅞c., and 142 hhds. and 9 tcs. Melado at 6½c. ℔ lb. We quote fair Refining, 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7¼c.@8c. Refined Sugars continue active, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 18¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted stronger in price on an active demand, with sales reported of 287,000 lbs. at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for very good to strictly choice stock....Stearine quiet at 12¼c.@12¾c. for Western and City.

TEAS—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,500 half chests Japan, and 1,500 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Moderately active dealings have been reported in nearly all kinds at rather easier prices, though quotations have not been varied materially. Sales have been reported of 500 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@12c.; 284 cases 1872 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 10c.@34c.; 50 cases 1874 do. on private terms; 10 cases sundry growths at 5c.@20c., and 300 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been unusually active and quoted firm at $1 per gallon. Sales, 800 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been moderately active, but the restricted offerings of most grades of desirable stock and the full prices claimed have been against free purchasers. The main call has been for stock needed by manufacturers. The available supply of new clip is somewhat more liberal, but holders are not urgent in their offerings, and are quite confident in their views as to values. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 137,500 lbs. Domestic Fleece, mainly at 50c.@55c.; 25,000 lbs. Mixed Stock at 29c.; 11,000 lbs. Unwashed on private terms; 3,000 lbs. Tub-washed at 58c.; 7,000 lbs. and 29 bales Scoured at 68c.@71c.; 76,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 40c.@50c.; 3,000 lbs. Virginia, part Unwashed, at 38c.; 32,000 lbs. Georgia at 37½c.@39c.; 70,000 lbs. Texas at 31½c.@35c.; 6,000 lbs. Canada Combing, on private terms; 45 bales and 59,000 lbs. California Fall at 20½c.@26½c.; 31 bales and 48,000 lbs. California Spring at 30c.@37½c.; the latter for [illegible]; 7 bales California Lambs at [illegible]; 190 bales and 43,000 lbs. Australian at 52c.@56c.; 75 bales Clothing, on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Domestic Noils, on private terms, and 3,000 lbs. Mestiza Skins at 35c. The receipts of California Wool at San Francisco during the twelve weeks ending with May 24, were 42,071 bales, as against 32,585 bales same time last year.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been on a comparatively moderate scale, since our last, the main demand for accommodation having been from Grain and Petroleum shippers, with rates quoted somewhat irregular. Rather more inquiry has been noted recently for vessels suited to the Timber and Naval Store trades, but the bids have not been very satisfactory; and negotiations have been progressing slowly....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 50 tons Fustic at 20s., and 50 tons measurement Goods on private terms; and, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain, (relet room) at 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℔ bushel; 40 tcs. Provisions at 8s. ℔ tierce.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms....For Dublin, a Norwegian brig, 255 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ℔ bbl.... For Belfast, a Swedish bark, 285 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 523 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, short lay days, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 468 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 7s. 3d., with option of Penarth Roads, at 7s.; an Italian bark, hence, with 3,900 quarters do., another hence, with 3,000 quarters do., and another hence, with 3,100 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; another hence, with 3,000 quarters do., at 7s., short lay days; a British bark, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s., privileges extending to the Continent; and a German bark, 351 tons, with a full cargo of Resin, from Wilmington, at 5s. 4½d., with option of the Continent....For Bristol, by sail, 20 tons Oil, at 40s.... For Penarth Roads and orders, a British brig, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do. at 6s. 9d. ℔ quarter.... For Cardiff, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported at 12d. ℔ bushel....For Havre, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℔ bushel....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour and 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 14d. ℔ bushel; also, 2,400 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bxs. Bacon, and 1,100 pkgs. Merchandise, reported at the market rates; also, a Norwegian bark, 574 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain at 7s.; another, 497 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 7s., with option of Havre, and an American brig, 335 tons, with Timber, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Bremen, a German bark, 655 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, July clearance, at 4s. 9d....For a Continental port direct, a British bark, hence, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; also, a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) hence, with about 5,500 quarters do., reported on private terms....For the Continent, a German ship, 2,016 tons, an Austrian bark, 487 tons, an American ship, 1,110 tons, and a British bark, 684 tons, with full cargoes of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 481 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., with short lay days; a Norwegian brig, 242 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. do. at 6s. 3d.; an American bark, 529 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. do. at 6s.; a German bark, 462 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. do. at 6s. ℔ bbl....For Copenhagen, a Danish brig, 150 tons, hence with about 800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ℔ bbl....For Smyrna, an American bark, (to arrive,) hence with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms....For Trieste, a British bark, 507 tons, hence with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, July clearance, at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Constantinople, a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, hence with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 662 bales; gross, 1,041 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 79,671 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,278 bales; gross, 6,856 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,485 bales; to the Continent, 2,543 bales; to France, 1,715 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 302 bales; exports, to the Continent, 180 bales; coastwise, 206 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 10,720 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,372 bales; exports, to the Continent, 180 bales; coastwise, 214 bales; sales, 900 bales.

GALVESTON, June 5.—Cotton—Demand light, unchanged; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 32 bales; sales, 70 bales; stock, 13,087 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 915 bales; exports to great Britain, 368 bales; to the Continent, 1,328 bales; coastwise, 476 bales; sales, 320 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 5.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 434 bales; gross, 434 bales; sales, 92 bales; stock, 95,908 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,736 bales; gross, 1,799 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,125 bales; coastwise, 1,312 bales; sales, 684 bales.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

William Kennelly, auctioneer, will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction, at the foot of Christopher st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., 1,000 (more or less) but-ends of white and yellow pine and spruce piles, 8 to 25 feet long, and 13 to 18 inches in diameter at large end, subject to conditions to be named by auctioneer on the day of sale.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, WILLIAM GARDNER, WILLIAM BUDD, } Commissioners of Docks.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) June 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store, (for account of whom it may concern,) 6,000 boxes Malaga Raisins, 600 frails Raisins, damaged.

At 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Lophema. Can be seen on Pier No. 12 East River.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN ON MONDAY night, June 2, 1874, from the office of the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, Putnam County, New-York, NINE FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, numbered as follows: No. 27,262, for $500; 53,463, for $100; 169,562, for $1,000; 117,451, for $500; 117,450, for $50; 17,537, for $1,000; 31,897, for $100; 31,898, for $100; 31,899, for $100. Recovery thereof or information leading thereto, will meet with the above reward.

GEORGE HAIGHT,

Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 5, 1874. }

NOTICE.

In view of the removal of the United States Public Store during the present month, all packages remaining in said store forty-eight hours after examination will, from this date, be transferred to General Order Store, at the risk and expense of the owner.

C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE TIN-PLATE DECORATING COMpany have removed their office to No. 36 Platt st., up stairs, near William st., and have for sale French Gray Lithographic Stones of first quality, double-faced, eleven-inch sizes.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF MR. GEORGE HAMMOND, son of the late George Hammond, of Bridgetown, County Donegal, Ireland, by writing to Mr. William Hammond, of the above place he will hear of something to his advantage.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS, CHARLES M. DA COSTA, Executors.

d20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, } Executors.

my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE, FRANCIS B. SLADE, Executors.

my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.

m28-1aw6mS*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY, WILLIAM K. MAJOR, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.

d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT, AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL, Executors.

f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS, MOSES DE WOLF, } Administrators.

ja3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. —Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.

HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.

mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York.

ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD, JULIUS F. CHILD, Executors.

f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.

MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

d27-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.

MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN PERRIS, FRANKLIN BROWN, HENRY COLTON, } Executors.

ja17-1aw6mS

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Fate—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq. Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray. Matinée at 1:30—Camille—Miss Clara Morris.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Ireland as It Was—The Mormons—Variety—Miss Louie Lord.

HIELO'S GARDEN.—Lady of the Lake—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

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ROBINSON HALL.—The Royal Marionettes. Matinée at 2.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 542½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In The Times *of Monday, May* 18, *appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. May 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*

2. May 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*

3. June 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*

The fourth article of the series will be devoted to a history of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, with a biographical account of the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Armitage, *D. D., and will appear in* The Times *of Monday next.*

No pains will be spared in the preparation of these articles, and they will be found of great interest and value to all our readers.

The Washington correspondents are now trying to make us believe that Senator Morton is engaged in the task of forming a "new party." We suspect that Senator Morton is too shrewd a man to take stock in any such enterprise. The Democratic papers are, indeed, keeping up their old cry that the Republican Party is stone dead. Yet it will be found to possess sufficient vitality to beat the Democrats once more when the proper time arrives. If we had to elect a President this year we have not the slightest doubt that we should do it; for the Republican Party still retains the confidence of the people at large, and whatever mistakes it may have made, it at least deserves the credit of honestly redressing them. And as for the talk against Gen. Grant, we advise the Democrats not to be deceived by it. He is still the most popular man connected with any party, and if Democrats doubt it, perhaps they will name the man on their side of the house who would stand the slightest chance to-day against Gen. Grant. We are dealing now with facts as they are, not with opinions. But the Democrats of late years seem to have no eye for facts, which is one reason why they are so constantly defeated.

There will always be croakers in the world, but there is rather less excuse than usual for the croakers who try to excite distrust in reference to the business prospects of the country. Legislation this session cannot now affect trade one way or other—business men know perfectly well what they have to expect. There will be no inflation, and the Treasury Department is now in strong hands, and will undoubtedly be supported by the President. The Summer season is, of course, always rather dull, but we may confidently look forward to a great revival of trade as the Fall approaches. There is nothing to cause uneasiness, or to justify the predictions of evil which proceed from certain quarters. Such predictions seldom or never come true. When men sit down and wait for misfortune, it never comes. The bolt generally falls from a clear sky—as it did last year. Business will soon resume its regular course after the adjournment of Congress, and we shall be much deceived if we do not see an unusually prosperous season next Fall.

When the new Secretary of the Treasury entered upon his duties, he found a Second Assistant Secretary in office, who has served under eighteen successive chiefs. Yet the politicians of the Butler stripe affect to think that a system of civil service which undertakes to keep men in office as long as they are fit for it "won't work." The fact is that it is only in so far as the present system accomplishes this end that it is able to "work" at all. There are certain necessities of business stronger than the politicians. If the Government could be managed with reference to doing its business well, and not with reference to supplying patronage to members of Congress, it would be conducted in a better and cheaper fashion than it now is.

The first practical step in the direction of improving transportation from the West to the seaboard was taken by the House of Representatives yesterday. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal, from the east side of the Mississippi River to Breton Pass in the Gulf of Mexico. The final survey is to be commenced immediately, and the canal is to be built and owned by the United States Government, and to be free. It is to be 200 feet wide at the bottom and 25 feet in depth. The bill was a substitute for the one authorizing the construction of jetties, which had been recommended by the committee. If it shall pass the Senate we may expect some ultimate relief for the vast section that employs the Mississippi River to send its products to market. The condition of navigation at the mouth of this river has long been, as Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois remarked, a "national disgrace."

Among the extortions and oppressions to which many classes of our citizens are exposed, through the maladministration of "departments," must be included those caused by the "Board of Examining Engineers." Recently a letter was addressed to us which led us to inquire into the subject, and we give the results elsewhere. The inspection of boilers, if properly carried out, would be a very necessary and useful work, but the present Board seem to make it an instrument of torture. They reject every engineer who is not employed at their dictation, and adopt all possible means to inflict annoyance on persons who are obliged to use boilers, and who will not comply with their terms. If money is paid to the inspectors, there is no further talk of examining the boiler. The whole system seems to be based on fraud, and some measures ought to be adopted to break it up.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE FINANCES.

We have every reason to believe that there is a prospect of better times for the country with respect to its finances. We are more and more convinced, from what we learn of Secretary Bristow, that the recent change in the Treasury has not only relieved it of incompetent men, but supplied it with a head capable and desirous of thoroughly reforming it, and that the reform is likely to be directed not only to the administration of the office, but to its policy. Mr. Bristow is represented as being in sympathy with the views of the President, and as quite prepared to make a return to specie payments the objective point of all his efforts.

Meanwhile, the President has taken an opportunity to make a definite declaration of the policy he would like to see adopted in financial matters, and of the principles which he has been led to accept. He has done this, not in a formal message, but in complying with a request of Senator Jones, of Nevada, for a memorandum of the views expressed to various members of Congress in consultation concerning the financial situation. This statement of views is clear, comprehensive, and concise. It will meet with the hearty approval of all those who appreciate the enormous dangers and evils of an irredeemable currency, and the importance of promptly shaping the course of the nation toward a return to specie payments. The views of the President have been matured slowly. Had he reached his conclusions a few years sooner, and been able to throw his influence into the scale in favor of a sound currency, by the recommendation of the precise measures he now suggests, at the commencement of his first term, doubtless the country would have been the gainer. But we, who have for years labored with all the energy of profound conviction for the establishment of correct principles and the foundation of a solid basis for the business affairs of the country, are glad to recognize the fact that the President has sought the same ends as ourselves. If he has arrived a little tardily at specific recommendations, it must be acknowledged that he has moved as rapidly as the general opinion of the country, and certainly there never was a time when the conservative and practical suggestions he now advances were more needed. While the conference committee of the two Houses of Congress are floundering about in a vain effort to discover how much inflation will induce the inflationists to make a promise of conditional resumption at a distant day, it is reassuring to contemplate the clear and distinct steps toward the payment of the Government notes recommended by the President. And these are specially reassuring, because they give the best possible authority for believing that no absurd patchwork measure, such as the committee are reported to be contriving, can possibly obtain his approval. They tend to convince the country that, even if the views of the President do not prevail, there will be a steady influence exerted in their favor, and in the meantime the veto power stands an invincible barrier against further advance toward inflation.

The suggestions of the President are four in number. First, he would deprive the notes of the United States of their quality of legal tender from the 1st of July, 1875. There is no doubt that if Congress can be persuaded to enact this measure, it will have cut the Gordian knot. The notes once reduced to their real character as promises to pay, the country would cease to regard them as money. As the President justly remarks, such a step would "correct our ideas of values," since it would strip the Government notes of the illusory attribute which has so long been accorded to them.

Secondly, the President would redeem the United States notes in coin after July 1, 1876, and would then cancel them and forbid their reissue. This is the logical consequence of depriving them of their legal-tender character. Since they are simply promissory notes, the only thing to do with them is to pay them, and to pay them in money, which is coin, and coin only. The coin for this purpose the President would supply from two sources—from loans on gold bonds, and from the revenues—and the latter he would economize as rigidly as possible, and increase by taxation, if that were found necessary. We know of no other adequate method of reaching specie payments. We concede that this method is a hard one, and that it involves taxation and sacrifice. But men who have lived on borrowed money must submit to sacrifices to meet their engagements. We cannot have our cake and eat it too. There are only two ways of getting rid of a note—payment or repudiation. If the former is difficult, the latter is the most costly in the long run. There is no middle ground between them. The only questions open to discussion in this connection are, whether the redemption of the notes and the withdrawal of their legal-tender character ought not to be provided for at the same time, and whether it would not be safer to withdraw the greenbacks gradually.

The third suggestion of the President is that small notes, under $10, shall be gradually done away with. This he would accomplish by canceling those which come into the Treasury, and by prohibiting the issue of notes of a smaller denomination than $5 by the banks for one year, and then all below $10. His reasoning on this point is entirely correct. The prohibition of small notes is one of the most powerful means of retaining specie in a country where there is paper money. It may, indeed, be said to be the only adequate means. The President's elucidation of this point leaves little to be desired. "Undoubtedly," he says, "the poorer currency will always drive the better out of circulation;" and he proposes to secure a large part of the area of daily transactions from the invasion of the poorer currency, and to establish there a strong reserve against a time of need.

The fourth suggestion is that, with the measures he has indicated, absolutely free banking will be safe. Absolutely free banking must not mean, however, banking unregulated in regard to redemption. Constant and imperative redemption—not merely a provision for redemption whenever bills may be presented, but a daily redemption at the principal financial centre—is an indispensable condition of safety in free banking. And this condition must necessarily be imposed by the authority conferring the charters of banks. Doubtless this fact has not escaped the attention of the President, though he makes no reference to it in his memorandum.

We fear the principles which the President has laid down in a manner so terse and conclusive are not likely to obtain recognition from Congress at this session. But it is a matter for congratulation that they are firmly held by the Executive, and that the influence of the Treasury Department will be given without qualification to their advancement.

PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the recent session of the Social Science Association, the subject of pauperism received careful discussion, yet there is no one topic in social economy on which such wild and careless statements are made. At one time we might suppose from the statements of writers who ought to be well informed, that in our seaboard States at least one person in ten was receiving public or private assistance. Pauperism, according to these authorities, seems to be invading the whole population. At another time, we should infer from the words of more hopeful and sanguine authorities, that scarcely any of the evils of the old world had reached our happy population. As an illustration of the former class of statements, we find in one of the authorities on pauperism, Prof. Fawcett's book, the deliberate statement made that in the year 1869 there were 110,000 persons receiving out-door relief in Philadelphia, or about one person in six. The true state of the case, however, was that in that year 4,338 persons received out-door relief, or one in 153½. One explanation, no doubt of the wild statistics published on pauperism in the United States is that the classification itself is by no means settled, while the temporary recipients of relief are frequently counted over and over again in the lists of our public charities.

Thus, for example, in this City a hard-working widow woman supports herself during all the year, and receives no public assistance except half a ton of coal in the Winter from the Almshouse Commissioners. In their table of statistics, and in works made up from these tables, such a person is classed as a "pauper," yet it is manifest she does not by any means come within the category of that unfortunate class. Again, another person has herself committed five or six times during the Winter to the Almshouse on the Island. Her case is reckoned in the statistical tables as those of five or six different paupers. For these and similar reasons, the tables of statistics on pauperism in the United States are exceedingly untrustworthy. Still, taking them as they are, it may be interesting to note what is the comparative condition of pauperism in our three most crowded states, Massachusetts, New-York, and Pennsylvania, and our three most densely populated cities, Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

If we take the number of indoor-paupers who are entirely supported by the public, they are by far the greatest in the State of New-York, numbering in 1870, 59,136, or 1 in 74 of the population; in Pennsylvania, they number 19,010, or 1 in 185¼; in Massachusetts, 9,875, or 1 in 147 6.10. The large sum of $1,681,470 is appropriated for the relief of these paupers in New-York, or an average of $28 43 per head. Pennsylvania spends still more per capita, or $34 95½ to each pauper. Massachusetts appropriates the large sum of $85 86 to each. This great difference of per capita expense between New-York and Massachusetts probably indicates that the tables of the former State include more who are only temporarily committed, or the same persons whose names are repeated.

Comparing now the cities, we find that New-York had, in 1870, 29,761 in-door paupers, or one in 31⅔ of the population. Philadelphia took care of 9,931, or one in 67 4-5 of the population. The whole number of paupers for that year in Boston is given at the incredibly small rate of 988, or one in 253⅔. New-York City spent upon her paupers $688,903, or $23 14 per head; Philadelphia spent upon hers, $32 63 each; while Boston appropriated the large sum of $98 77¾ per capita. This great difference of per capita expense again suggests that our New-York lists include a vast number of "repeaters." If we come now to the statistics of out-door relief, we find that New-York City stands better than any of those cities or States, while the relief in the State of New-York is about on par with that of the City of Boston. Thus, the whole number of persons who received out-door relief in New-York State in 1870 was 101,796, or one in 43 1-20 of the population. In Pennsylvania it was 38,821, or one in 92½; in Massachusetts it was 23,775, or one in 61½. In the City of New-York the whole number receiving out-door relief from the authorities in 1870 was only 5,834, or one in 161½; in Philadelphia it was 4,388, or one in 153½; in Boston the out-door poor reached the large number of 5,536, or one in 45¼. In the amounts appropriated to each of the out-door poor, we find the City of Philadelphia the most munificent—her appropriation averaging $23 63 per capita; the City of New-York expending $21 65 per capita; and Boston only $8 42 to each recipient. The average amount given in the State of New-York to each of the out-door poor is $8 95½; in Pennsylvania, $5 96; in Massachusetts, $12 76.

These statistics make it evident that even the most crowded cities and States are by no means in such a terrible condition of pauperism as many authorities have supposed. The worst aspect is, of course, presented by New-York City, where the proportion is one in 38⅔ of the entire population. But it must be remembered that these tables, as we before said, include many "repeaters." There are, it is well known, a vast number of helpless people who are dropped here by the tides of foreign immigration, but who afterward become self-supporting workers. These are all counted temporarily as paupers. Yet, even under this enumeration, our condition is better than that of England, where one out of every twenty of the population is a pauper, or than that of Scotland, where the proportion is one in twenty-three. Taking the whole field in view, we may fairly say that, with the exception of New-York City, pauperism is essentially diminished by the remedial and industrial influences at work, and in this City we have only to trust to the favorable natural influences of the country to see the condition of our lowest poor steadily improve.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.

The appeal that is being made to the citizens of New-York for aid in behalf of the families who have been rendered destitute by the recent inundations in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi, ought not to be made in vain. New-York has never yet been allowed to occupy a secondary place among American cities in works of charitable and neighborly assistance. The accounts that have reached us from time to time of the ruin which has come upon those Southern States present but an inadequate picture of the misery that is being suffered. Never, probably, has the need for help been greater, or the distress more urgent. Thousands of miles of country, which but lately were covered with prosperous homes and under careful cultivation, are now one wide expanse of water. Crops are destroyed, houses have been swept away, even the fences and boundary marks of hundreds of small and large properties are no longer to be found; and when the waters have subsided, the whole work of settlement will have to be begun as from the beginning. The levees must be rebuilt, roads must be reformed, the lands must be defined anew, houses, farm-buildings, fences, and everything that indicates civilized occupation of the country must be replaced. Moreover, many of the owners of these ruined properties have been forced by previous visitations to mortgage them for capital to sustain their crops, and unless aid can be forthcoming to these people, nothing but absolute loss of everything they possess can be foreseen. Meanwhile, the majority are in absolute want of the necessaries of life, and it is no exaggeration to state that thousands of women and children have been, and are still, dependent for subistence upon outside aid.

We do not for one moment assume it to be possible that in the face of so widespread and terrible a disaster the people of New-York can rest indifferent to the claims of their suffering fellow-citizens in the South. But we would urge upon them that action should be taken immediately. The want is pressing, and the work which it is therefore our duty to do were better done to-day than to-morrow. The only question that needs a moment's consideration is how to set about it. This need not present much difficulty. The Relief Society which has been formed by the ladies in the South is the only legitimate organization through which funds should be remitted. It is the only means which guarantees to the public that all money subscribed will be devoted to the purposes for which it is given. We can, therefore, deal with that society in full confidence; and it remains but to bring the matter more closely home to the hearts and pockets of individuals to receive, as we believe, a response in accordance with the wealth and charitable impulses of our citizens.

Without anticipating the suggestions that will at once occur to the minds of many as to the best means of attaining this end, we may submit that a ladies' committee would very effectually aid in the good cause. The greatest and the most numerous, sufferers are among the women and children of the South, and it would be a genial work of charity for some of the women of New-York to labor in their behalf. The proposal will, we hope, commend itself to some among the many in our midst who have so often before shown their constant willingness to relieve suffering and distress. But there are various independent bodies through which assistance in such an emergency may justly be looked for. The Chamber of Commerce, the Produce and Stock Exchanges, the Gold Room, and numberless other organizations could and should become the centres for the collection of funds to be transmitted to the Southern Ladies' Relief Society with as little delay as possible. Other means for furthering the cause may be worthy of consideration also, but these may with advantage be adopted in the meanwhile, so that the response from New-York shall in some measure at least be as immediate as the distress is urgent.

STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, AND PEARS.

This is the time of year when shrewd and calculating housekeepers begin to manifest anxiety as to the prospects of a good and cheap supply of fruit for the table during the hot weather. It must be said even thus early that the prophecies of the Connecticut sages, to which we have already referred in these columns, have not proved true. The biting frosts that were to have destroyed every bud and blossom have not come, and there is now a reasonable probability that they will not be seen until long after the strawberry fields, the orchards, and the vineyards have yielded their several treasures. Thanks to soft rains and bright sunshine, it is not necessary to use any more Virginia strawberries, which never can be given an agreeable taste, no matter how daintily they are handled, or how highly they are sugared. The voyage from Norfolk, moreover, cannot be said to improve them. This week, the first heavy consignments of berries came from Maryland and Delaware, and as the dry-goods dealers phrase it, speedily "closed out" those from the extreme South. The result has been a sudden reduction in price. The little baskets sold last week at a varying scale of from thirty to sixty cents each, can be had now at fifteen cents, even from the vendors who, by the way, notwithstanding their usefulness, often are a serious cause of annoyance to persons trying to continue asleep after 6 o'clock in the morning. Soon we shall have strawberries crowding into market from New-Jersey. Later on, the Hudson River region will supply its proportion. The indications are that the prices will be still lower than they were last year, a fact which for the sake of the poor, to whom fruit is always a luxury, must be welcomed with pleasure.

After the strawberries come the peaches. In spite of the fears and warnings of the wiseacres, entomologists, and weather-gaugers, the crop seems likely to exceed that of last year. The frost, luckily for the lovers of this delicious fruit, has almost confined itself to counties in which but few growers on a large scale are to be found, while the counties containing those orchards from which baskets are sent out by the five and ten thousand have escaped with trifling damage. Our Maryland and Delaware correspondents, who, in times past, have proved themselves keen observers, estimate that the New-York and Philadelphia markets will receive from those two States 1,800,000 baskets, or 300,000 baskets for the latter and 1,500,000 for the former. Should this calculation prove correct, the increase in the supply over last year would be equal to 400,000 baskets. As 1872 was what Californians would call an exceptional year for peaches, there is no necessity for making a comparison of the product of 1874 with it. The trees are noticed to be in splendid condition, a circumstance which is regarded as extremely fortunate, considering that many orchards have been visited by a species of bug of a most destructive nature. Were the trees in a less healthy state, the danger would be very great. As it is, however, the growers seem to be of opinion that they will be able to gather in a good crop under any and all circumstances. Our Wilmington, Del., correspondent has sent us a special dispatch to the effect that in Newcastle County the young peaches have been dropping off the trees to an alarming extent. Should this continue, as a matter of course, it would shorten the yield of this particular county; but as the growers elsewhere do not report a similar experience the aggregate crop may, after all, be fully up to the estimate.

The pear crop, likewise, promises well. In Queen Anne County, Md., and elsewhere, the orchards for many years have not presented a more encouraging appearance. Those who have made the culture of this particular kind of fruit a specialty, are in a cheerful mood in anticipation of large returns. Finally, taking every drawback into consideration, it is safe to say that all descriptions of fruit, if the shippers and retail dealers act fairly, will be cheap as well as abundant. For the poor this information has a very deep significance, in presence of the fact that the ice companies' rates are to be double, perhaps treble, those of last year. Ripe fruit is always better for quenching thirst than iced-water, so that after all, if the poor can have plenty of the former, they will have no reason to regret the absence of the latter.

HEALTH IN SCHOOLS.

The subject of school hygiene is one which is attracting much attention, and it undoubtedly deserves more study than has hitherto been given to it. The number of children who contract disease in consequence of badly ventilated and overheated school-rooms is larger than most people imagine. How few there are who take the trouble to examine the buildings in which one-fifth of our entire population are confined for five or six hours daily, and with what little concern parents permit their children to attend these schools, never thinking of questioning their adaptability for the purposes to which they are applied. One of the chief causes of complaint, and certainly the most injurious in its effects, is the hot-air furnace which is usually in operation from November to the first week in May. The school-room is during this period either too cold or too hot, but more frequently the latter, and to this fact is attributed many cases of sore eyes and defective sight. The blame is divided between the trustees, the teacher, and the "Irishman down stairs," who takes care of the furnace, but whoever is responsible for this state of things, it is plain that a remedy could be easily found which would abate, if not altogether remove, the evil complained of. A teacher who allows the temperature of the school to exceed 65° Fahrenheit, cannot be considered wholly blameless. We fear that very many of them pay but little attention to this matter, and that neither the regulator nor the thermometer is often consulted.

Defective ventilation is very much complained of, and not without cause. It is not as easy to cure this defect as it is to regulate the furnace, but the cause of complaint can be removed by a small expenditure of money. Boards of Education and School Trustees, unfortunately, do not seem to understand the great importance of good ventilation, and they are very reluctant to spend money in this direction, for such expenditure makes but little "show." All good systems of ventilation are to a certain extent expensive, but in this climate, for at least half the year, we are unable to supply fresh air to our public buildings without a fair outlay of money. We cannot afford, however, to permit our school children to be slowly poisoned by foul air, and we trust that those having the matter in charge will in future exhibit more regard for thorough ventilation in our public schools, and less for showy exteriors.

In connection with the subject of ventilation in schools, the Massachusetts State Board of Health, who seem to have devoted much time and labor to the matter, have, in their last report, drawn attention to the injurious effect of "dampers." They say they should not be tolerated in any school stove or furnace, but, on the contrary, the amplest means of escape should be provided for the unconsumed gases. Even the device of cooling the smoke-pipe by admitting to it air from the room or the cellar is, they say, to be regarded with distrust. It should always be combined with a vertical partition for a foot or more up the smoke-pipe, to prevent the immediate mingling of the cooler current with the products of combustion, and even then the temperature of the pipe must be jealously watched, lest it becomes too cool to "draw" well. The board condemn the opening of windows in Winter, and recommend, when practicable, the open fire-place as an efficient means of ventilation in moderately-sized modern school-rooms.

Another defect in our schools which calls for a remedy, is the position which pupils are forced to occupy. In many instances the desks are placed too far away from the seats, so that the scholars cannot rest their books upon them to study without leaning forward. This system is known in several cases to have produced injury to the spinal column and rounding of the shoulders. This has been particularly noticeable in some of the high schools in Massachusetts, and a change having been made by placing the desks near enough to the seat to allow the pupils to rest their books with ease while sitting erect, the effect was very soon apparent, for the previously awkward stooping attitude of the pupils entirely disappeared.

We trust our own local Board of Education and School Trustees, together with the Board of Health, will see that our public schools are in every way calculated to preserve the health of the children who frequent them, and if any of the buildings are defective in this respect, that arrangements will be made to carry out the necessary improvements.

LIBEL SUITS.

The New-York *Tribune* did its best to egg on its friends of the Tammany Ring to bring libel suits against The Times in 1871. Considering that Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn were still on the Bench in those days, the *Tribune* was very much at a loss to understand why the Ring had no stomach for fighting. Somewhat later, when The Times declined to allow a Grand Jury to abuse its privilege of investigation for purposes of personal annoyance, the *Tribune* thought it monstrous that the proprietors of a newspaper should be allowed to stand between the editors of the paper and prosecution. Later still, it took up its parable to the same effect and put on record the following comfortable doctrine: "It is absurd to say that the paper itself assumes the responsibility when the paper refuses to give its proofs, or to pretend that the law of libel gives the assailed person his remedy, when it is notorious that not one man in ten can afford to sue a newspaper."

The bearing of this upon the practice of The Times was about as obvious as the relation of the Professor's lectures on journalism to the editorial conduct of the *Tribune*. The men whom The Times assailed, to the lasting profit of this community, could not, indeed, "afford" to sue it, but it was from no lack either of pecuniary means or of opportunity. In the face of occasional miscarriages of justice, we have reasserted in the most emphatic way all the charges which we ever made against prominent Ring officials. But none of those who, as yet, have escaped the just penalty of the law ever ventured to take up the challenge. People assailed by the *Tribune* have apparently been less doubtful of their ability to prove their innocence. A poor clerk in one of the Brooklyn departments, whom the *Tribune* had libeled, in reliance upon its own theory that "not one man in ten can afford to sue a newspaper," reduced the Professor, some months ago, to a position of abject fright by beginning a libel suit. Judge McCue, of the Brooklyn City Court, also resolved to test the strength of that paper's "belief" in libel suits.

Thereupon a marvelous change came over the Professor's views about editorial responsibility. Judge McCue chose to proceed criminally against the writer of an article in the *Tribune* alleged to be libelous. This is not only the speediest and most effective legal remedy for such cases provided, but it was in entire harmony with the *Tribune's* expressed opinions on the subject. The Brooklyn Grand Jury, who had the case under investigation, sent for the editor of the *Tribune*; in reply to the summons there appeared a person calling himself City editor. It was perfectly well understood in the *Tribune* office that there could be no criminal suit without somebody to sue, and that this somebody must, in the present instance, be the author of the published libel. So the neat little subterfuge was resorted to of saving appearances and gaining time, by sending a person who did not write the article, who had no control over the columns in which it appeared, and who, it was supposed, could take refuge from all troublesome inquiries in his subordinate and irresponsible position. For the purpose of the Grand Jury, however, this witness was found sufficient. He knew who wrote the article complained of, but he declined to tell. Having thus got to the very kernel of the matter, it was no business of the Grand Jury to waste time by hunting up the skulking responsible editor of the paper. This City editor had been deliberately put forward as the sole representative of the *Tribune*, and the Grand Jury were bound to see that a responsible corporation did not shirk the consequences of their own acts on account of the irresponsible position of the spokesman whom they had selected. Hence it came that this superserviceable person was committed for contempt of court for refusing to testify to facts within his knowledge, was released because of certain irregularities in his commitment, was lately declared by a General Term decision to be bound to take the consequences of the position in which his employers had placed him, and is now "off with the pilgrims" to enable his frightened superior to find time to collect his scattered wits pending a renewal of Judge McCue's prosecution.

This is the very simple story which the *Tribune* has tried to conceal under a cloud of vague declamation about the liberty of the press. That paper discovered some time ago that "The press is not really free if an editor can be forced to tell the secrets of his office, or a subordinate questioned about matters which ought to be confidential between him and his employers." But how if the subordinate is the accredited representative of the office, and if his employers persist in remaining invisible? And after this what becomes of all the fine talk about the infamy of defending anonymous attacks, the binding necessity for being prepared with proofs of charges, and so forth? Can a newspaper wriggle out of its liability for the criminal consequences of a libel by shifting the depositary of the editorial responsibility like a pea under a thimble? The public have been repeatedly assured that the successors of Mr. Greeley are in intellectual stature, a head or two taller than he. However this may be, they lack somewhat of his courage. Fancy Mr. Greeley hiding himself under the coat-tails of Shanks!

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The sale of seats for Signor Salvini's representations is now in progress at Booth's, and we are glad to hear that the farewell performances of the eminent artist are likely to prove profitable in more than an artistic sense. The recitals of the tragedian cannot possibly be extended beyond the fortnight commencing Monday. It therefore behooves everybody desirous of witnessing his efforts not to neglect these last opportunities. Monday, "The Gladiator" is to be acted for the first and only time.

FRENCH PLAYS.

"La Princesse Georges" will be performed Tuesday evening, instead of to-night. The importance of the play makes a few additional rehearsals advisable, and the postponement is, on that account, exceedingly judicious.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The last matinée recital of "Camille" takes place to-day; to-night, by particular request, "Led Astray" will be acted.

"DIGNITY."

From the Sun, June 5.

The *Tribune* publishes a funny letter from Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., to the effect that the statement in their *American Newspaper Directory* of 19,000 copies as the regular circulation of the *Daily Tribune*, and 56,000 as that of the weekly, was not altogether correct. They now say that the *Tribune* Association have satisfied them that the circulation of the *Daily Tribune* is more than 19,000, and in fact is "6,000 copies more than it was one year ago, when it was estimated at 40,000," and when it may really have been no more than 10,000 or 12,000.

Upon inquiry, we learn that this queer satisfaction was afforded to Messrs. Rowell & Co. by the personal statement upon honor of Mr. Whitelaw Reid; that the phraseology of their letter was his; and that he positively declined to allow them to see the books of the *Tribune*, or to ascertain from any authentic source what its present daily circulation is. Their figure of 56,000 as the circulation of the *Weekly Tribune*, however, Mr. Reid did not question or desire to correct.

[There is no doubt whatever that the *Tribune* does not circulate 20,000 copies a day, and if Messrs. Rowell have lent themselves to the publication of Mr. Whitelaw Reid's statement, they become the unwitting means of imposing upon their patrons. It will be observed that the falsehood is cautiously stated—but the intention of it is none the less manifest. The whole affair is only another curious illustration of the Professor's idea of "dignity in journalism." Any charitable society in need of funds should invite Mr. Reid to accept the offer which we made long ago.]

REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce has just been published under the superintendence of the Secretary, Mr. George Wilson, who, in his arrangement of the matter and efforts for the completeness of the work, has shown much foresight and ability. It is worthy of note that while the volume is but the sixteenth in the series published, it represents the one hundred and fifth year of the existence of the corporation. The contents are divided into two parts, the first relating to the proceedings of the Chamber, to special acts of legislation, and comprising a list of the members; the second to special reports on various branches of trade, with statistics of trade and finance. These special reports are of considerable interest and importance. They pertain to the sugar trade, molasses, coffee, tobacco, petroleum, naval stores, iron, hides and leather, boots and shoes, dry goods, wool, wines and liquors, tea, butter and cheese, cotton, salt, and the whale fisheries—and will be found to contain a vast amount of useful information. The statistics are most comprehensive and complete, and in many instances extend back over a series of years. Everything indicates the extreme care with which the work has been elaborated. Mr. Wilson has fully realized the necessity of making it an authoritative book of reference upon all matters relating to the trade of this, the commercial centre of the country, and, so far as we have been able to judge, he has met that necessity with a degree of accuracy and skill that testifies to his very excellent qualifications for the duties imposed upon him by his office.

THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

In his pastoral letter appealing for aid for the sufferers by the Mississippi floods, Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, says: "From a private letter just received, and of the very highest authority, I learn that 'the appropriations and subscriptions already obtained will, in two weeks' time, be exhausted; and, unless further and immediate aid can be obtained, some 60,000 or 70,000 people will die from starvation.' These people have nothing whatever left, and must be supported until the 1st of September, and many of them longer still. The water still covers the country, rendering it impossible for them to make their usual crops, and when the flood subsides the pestilence will in all probability follow. It is our Christian duty to help these sufferers. They are brethren in the flesh, members of the same body politic, many of them, perhaps, of the same household of faith; and they have the claims of a common humanity, a common citizenship, and a common Christianity, on our hearts and our hands, on our words of sympathy and on our generous beneficence. The cry for help is strong and urgent; their danger is imminent and alarming. Let us make our gift more valuable by the promptness with which we give, and more worthy of our beneficiaries, by cherishing that Gospel love which transmutes duty into privilege, and which sees in each sufferer, no matter what his creed or color, a 'neighbor' and a 'brother.'"

PROF. C. H. ANTHONY'S WILL.

The will of the late Prof. Charles H. Anthony, of Albany, leaves to the Albany Medical College, or to the Trustees of the medical department of the Union University, for the purpose of endowing a Professorship of Pathological Anatomy, $5,000. The testator names Wm. H. Hailes, Jr., to the occupancy of such professorship; the Pastor of the church to which deceased belonged, and Wm. Young and Austin H. Wells and Wm. H. Hailes, Jr., executors, are named a committee to take charge of the remainder of his estate, directing them to distribute it for charitable and religious purposes, recognizing the claims of the Albany and Troy Orphan Asylums, Albany City Tract and Missionary Society, and Rensselaer Street Mission in such distribution. Several bequests are made to friends of the deceased.

THE TURF.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

APOLOGY WINS THE OAKS—MISS TOTO SECOND AND LADY PATRICIA THIRD.

LONDON, June 5.—The next race of importance to the Derby at the Epsom Summer meeting—the Oaks—took place to-day, and was won by Apology. Miss Toto came in second, and Lady Patricia took the third money. There were 185 nominations, out of which eleven started. The last betting was three to one against Apology, six to four against Miss Toto, and seven to one against Lady Patricia. The weather was favorable for the race, which was witnessed by a crowd almost as large as that which went to the Derby.

The following is a summary:

Renewal of the Oaks stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for fillies, three years old, 8 stone 10 pounds each, about a mile and a half, the owner of the second filly to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third 150 sovereigns out of the stakes; 185 subscribers.

Mr. Launde's ch. f. Apology, by Adventurer, out of Mandragora.......... 1
Mr. Lefevre's ch. f. Miss Toto, by Lord Clifden, out of Baroness, by Stockwell.......... 2
Mr. East's b. f. Lady Patricia, by Lord Clifden, out of Lady Langford, by Sir Hercules.......... 3

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

OPENING OF THE SPRING MEETING.

The Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club begins to-day with a series of races of great interest. There are four events to be decided, the first being a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, with allowances to maidens. Purse, $500. The starters for this will be Kadi, 99 pounds; Carline, 87 pounds; Shillalah, 87 pounds; Mildew, 99 pounds; Girl of the Period, 99 pounds; Free Lance, 101 pounds; Mary Buckley, 84 pounds; Cameron's bay filly, 84 pounds; Erastus C., 87 pounds; Marmion, 98 pounds, and Wizard, 105 pounds. The second race is the Fordham Handicap, one mile and a quarter, and of the forty nominations eleven are marked as starters, viz., R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew, 104 pounds; P. Lorillard's b. h. Stanford, 4 years, 106 pounds, and b. h. Cariboo, 4 years, 100 pounds; James McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, 104 pounds; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, 87 pounds; William Cox's ch. h. Boaster, aged, 110 pounds; James Donahue's gr. m. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, 102 pounds; also, b. c. Artist, 4 years, 107 pounds; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, 112 pounds; M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 5 years, 123 pounds, and M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, 105 pounds. The third event is the Withers' Stake for three-year olds, one mile, and of the thirty entries there will be an extraordinary large field, with representatives from the stables of Messrs. Lorillard, Belmont, Puryear, Jones, Withers, Chamberlin, McDaniel, Littell, Donahue, Morris, Robinson & Morgan, Cottrill, and Lewis & Co. The day's sport will conclude with the Westchester Cup, two miles and a quarter, and the announced starters are Wanderer, Abdl Kooree, Shylock, Lizzie Lucas, Village Blacksmith, Ransom, Fellowcraft, and Mary Clark. The subscription room of the Jockey Club was crowded last night, and speculation was exceedingly brisk, but confined mostly to the Withers Stake and the Westchester Cup. The prices obtained were as follows:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Kadi	$100	$75
Wizard	50	40
Mary Buckley	40	26
Shillalah	30	20
Girl of the Period	34	24
Free Lance	34	21
Cameron's filly	30	16
Erastus C.	26	13
Marmion	22	12
Carlina	26	18
Mildew	28	20
Total	$420	$285

FORDHAM HANDICAP.

Mate	$150	$205
Lizzie Lucas, Artist,	70	100
Fellowcraft	70	90
Stanford, Cariboo,	60	105
Minnie Mac	60	80
Survivor	50	75
Red Dick Filly	34	50
Mildew	24	30
Boaster	20	35
	$538	$770

WITHERS STAKE.

Belmont	$280	$360	$150
Puryear	150	155	88
Jones	105	115	40
Withers	100	55	30
Robinson & Morgan	70	75	35
Lewis & Co.	70	60	40
Field	155	100	60
Totals	$930	$930	$440

WESTCHESTER CUP.

Wanderer	$540	$1000	$760
Abdl Kooree	115	310	400
Shylock	50	140	85
Lizzie Lucas	35	60	65
Village Blacksmith	30	135	60
Ransom	20	40	31
Fellowcraft, Mary Clark	31	45	35
Total	$821	$1730	$1436

Special trains will leave the Forty-Second Street Depot at 1:30 and 2 o'clock P. M.

TROTTING.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

The third day of the Spring meeting was very largely attended. The course was enveloped in a thick fog during the afternoon, and a very serious accident happened, resulting in the death of one horse and the probable death of another.

FIRST RACE.

The first event of the day was the purse of $600 for horses that had never beaten 2:45, which closed with fourteen entries, and all of them came upon the track at the summons of the judges. These were Millerman and Barry's b. g. Jack Barry, W. S. Thomas' b. g. Phil. O'Neil, Jr., D. Mace's r. g. Uncle Dave, Chas. Heintzel's br. g. Central Boy, J. P. Gilbert's gr. m. Cora F., Jesse Smith's blk. g. Black Bashaw, P. Webber's b. m. Rose May, R. Dunham's s. g. Chas. E. Cooney, E. Van Ness' br. s. Compeer, W. Brooks' s. m. Lizzie Adams, John Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman, J. V. W. Doty's br. m. Nora M., John Splan's br. g. Cheston, and T. A. Warren's ch. g. Walter S. The betting shifted considerably, but finally settled in favor of Lady Dahlman, she bringing $50, while the entire field against her brought $100. A dense sea fog obscured the best part of the track when they began to score for the heat, and an accident among so many horses was anticipated by the spectators. After several attempts they were sent away, and after passing the quarter-pole they were lost to sight. When they were again seen Walter S. was without a driver, and running among the horses with a broken wheel. Central Boy came up the home stretch with his breast cut open and the blood flowing in quite a stream. In the meantime Walter S. kept on running, and once more entered the homestretch. Attempts were made to stop him, when he ran into the rail fence below the Grand Stand, which tore open his breast in a horrible manner. The poor animal was so terribly lacerated that he died in fifteen minutes after the occurrence. Central Boy's wound was attended to by Dr. Ogle, but no hopes are entertained of the horse's recovery. Mr. S. A. Warren, who was driving Walter S., said that Central Boy, driven by Peter Mance, ran upon his wheel, crushing it to pieces, the spokes of which entered the breast of Central Boy, with the result abovementioned. The excitement consequent upon this untoward event was intense, but it soon subsided, and the trotting went on. Although several horses were outside the distance stand the judges did not punish them. The fog became more and more dense, but the second and third heats were got through without accident, Lady Dahlman winning the race in three straight heats, Phil O'Neil, Jr., taking second money and Chester third.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Long Island, Friday, June 5.—Purse $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first, $200 to second, and $100 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman	1	1	1
W. S. Thomas' b. g. Phil O'Neil, Jr.	2	3	3
John Splan's br. g. Chester	4	2	4
Millerman & Barry's b. g. Jack Berry	13	11	2
D. Mace's r. g. Uncle Dave	3	5	11
Jesse Smith's blk. g. Black Bashaw	10	4	8
P. Webber's b. m. Rose May	5	6	7
J. V. W. Doty's br. m. Nora M.	6	7	5
W. Brooks' s. m. Lizzie Adams	9	9	6
R. Dunham's s. g. Charles E. Cooney	7	8	12
E. Van Ness's br. s. Compeer	8	12	10
J. P. Gilbert's g. m. Cora F.	12	10	9
Charles Heinzel's br. g. Central Boy	11	dr.	
T. A. Warren's br. g. Walter L.	14	dead.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.39	1:18	2:32½
Second heat	.40	1:18½	2:38
Third heat	....	....	2:33¾

SECOND RACE.

The principal race of the day was the $1,500 purse for 2:24 horses, which brought out Castle Boy, Triumph, and Crown Prince. The former was the favorite and won the race easily in three straight heats in excellent time.

SUMMARY.

Same day, purse $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:24; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, and $150 to third horse.

M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy	1	1	1
G. W. Ferguson's w. g. Crown Prince	3	2	2
D. Mace's ch. g. Triumph	2	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.36	1:12½	2:26
Second heat	.37	1:13¼	2:26¼
Third heat	.37	1:11½	2:25

THE LEE PARK RACES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 5.—Fully 2,000 people were out to-day to witness the trotting at Lee Park, this being the third day of the Spring meeting.

The first race was for a purse of $400, for 2:38 horses; first horse to receive $200, second $100, third $60, fourth $40.

SUMMARY.

J. M. Edbury's blk. m. Kate	1	1	1
M. W. Black's blk. g. Jersey Boy	3	2	2
Eugene Root's b. m. Stella	2	3	3
L. Ullman's b. g. Clothesline	4	4	4

Time—2:39, 2:41, 2:38.

The second and last race was for a purse of $600, open to all; the first horse to receive $300, second, $150; third, $90; fourth, $60.

SUMMARY.

C. M. Bliner's spotted colt	1	1	1
R. P. Stetson's b. m. Suise Kurtz	2	2	2
Frank Page's br. m. Lady Weller	3	3	3

Time—2:30¼, 2:30½, 2:33.

DIPLOMATIC PRESENTATIONS.

THE VENEZUELAN AND NICARGUAN MINISTERS PRESENT THEIR CREDENTIALS—SPEECHES BY THE MINISTERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Dalla Costa, the newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela to the United States, was to-day presented to the President by the Secretary of State, on which occasion he made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT: The President of the United States of Venezuela has conferred upon me the honor of representing that Republic as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States of America. With the letter accrediting my official appointment, his Excellency, Gen. Guzman Blanco, has made it my agreeable duty to present to you, Mr. President, the assurances of his high personal respect and esteem. The Republic of Venezuela has always maintained relations of cordial friendship toward the United States of America, and it will be the cherished object of my endeavors to unite them by still stronger and closer ties. I pray that you will accept the pledge of my ceaseless efforts in that direction, and will permit me to anticipate the cordial sympathy and co-operation of the Government over which your Excellency presides.

The President replied as follows:

It gives me pleasure to receive you as the representative of the United States of Venezuela. I beg you to convey to the President of Venezuela my thanks for this courteous message, and to assure him that no effort on my part will be wanting to foster and maintain the most cordial relations with that Republic.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

Mr. Benard, who has for some time been accredited to this Government in the capacity of Minister resident of Nicaragua, has been promoted to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic, and was to-day presented to the President by the Secretary of State in his new capacity, on which occasion he made the following address:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The President of Nicaragua, with a view to giving your Excellency's Government a further proof of consideration and sympathy, has been pleased to honor me again by raising my rank as a representative to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near your Excellency's Government. Permit me, Mr. President, to deliver to you the autograph letter which accredits me in this capacity. The Republic of Nicaragua, Sir, has seen with the most lively interest the noble efforts of your Government in favor of a work which is destined to produce a great revolution, thereby benefiting all nations, and especially Central America. If, as is to be hoped, the Territory of Nicaragua shall be chosen for the union of the two great oceans, nothing, Mr. President, could be more gratifying to my country than the initiative taken by the United States in this gigantic project. The energy of this great nation, its immense resources, its essentially enterprising character, and its ardent enthusiasm for all that is great, furnish a sure guarantee that the Inter-oceanic Canal, which has been regarded as a chimera by past generations, will become a brilliant reality whenever this nation shall lend it its powerful aid. Nicaragua, Sir, as you will readily understand, is prepared to co-operate with her weak but earnest assistance in favor of that work which she considers as the most speedy and efficacious means to increase her population, to develop her abundant sources of wealth, and to enter unfettered upon the path of modern advancement which your country has contributed so greatly to widen. For my own part, let me assure your Excellency that it is my highest ambition to devote all my feeble efforts to bringing Nicaragua as near as possible to this great focus of civilization and progress, and that I shall deem myself happy if in so doing I succeed in gaining your approbation.

The following is the President's reply:

MR. MINISTER: It gives me pleasure to know that the Republic of Nicaragua has been pleased to advance the rank of its worthy representative at Washington. The people of the United States are deeply interested in the prosperity of the American Republics, and will see with pleasure the completion of any work which may promote it. Especially will they regard with satisfaction the construction of ship canals between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans whenever it may be found possible to construct them to advantage. The interest of this Government in such works has been frequently manifested. I appreciate the spirit in which you propose to devote yourself to cementing the good relations between Nicaragua and the United States, and shall be ready at all times to lend my aid to that end.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The following new by-law has been submitted for the approval of the members of the Produce Exchange:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of any member failing to meet his contracts or other mercantile obligations with or to any other member of this exchange, because of inability, or who shall allege his inability so to do, to immediately notify the President in writing of such failure, and the President shall thereupon record such notice in a "book of failures" to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 2. In case any member so failing shall not notify the President, as provided in the foregoing section, it shall be the duty of the Complaint Committee, upon proof of such failure being made to the said committee which they shall deem satisfactory, to notify the President in writing of such failure, and the President shall thereupon cause the same to be recorded in the manner provided in the foregoing section; and thereupon the said Complaint Committee may refer the matter, together with a written copy of such proof as has been submitted to them, to the Board of Managers, and the Board of Managers may summon said member to attend any meeting of said board, when he may be heard in his defense.

The Board of Managers may at such meeting, or at any subsequent meeting, suspend said member from the Exchange, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present.

SEC. 3. All outstanding contracts between members so failing and other members of the Exchange, in cases where notices of failure have been recorded, may be closed by settlement at the market price of any of the five business days next succeeding the day of recording such notice of failure, upon at least one business day's notice in writing to said member so failing. In case no such notice is given to said member so failing, then settlement shall be made at the market price of the fifth business day succeeding the day of recording notice of failure.

Disputes as to the market price of any of said days shall be finally determined by the Arbitration Committee.

ESCAPE OF FEMALE PRISONERS FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

In reference to the report of the escape of two female prisoners, Mary Laurence and Kate Devine, as published in THE TIMES yesterday, Commissioner Laimbeer stated in explanation that the women were probably taken off in boats. The female prisoners are generally assigned to duty in the hospitals, and other institutions, and when their day's labor is over, they are allowed to walk about the island. It is thus easy, in case of previous arrangement with friends, to escape. Mr. Laimbeer thought that too many passes are issued to visit prisoners, and the chances of escape are increased. He said there was no lack of vigilance on the part of the keepers, but it was impossible to prevent escapes so long as row-boats are permitted to pass to and from the island. A steam launch is now being built to run from the island to Twenty-sixth street, and, when it is finished, no row-boats will be allowed to approach the island. Wednesday last three persons named Wm. Ryan, Samuel Henry, and John Conway, broke from their guard, threw themselves into the East River, and struck out for the New-York shore. The two former succeeded in reaching Seventy-ninth street, where they were captured by Guard Jefferson, and Conway was rescued from drowning by Guard McLaughlin.

THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Some months ago THE TIMES called attention to the act of the Legislature providing that the City shall pay half the cost of the Fourth avenue improvement now in progress under the auspices of the Harlem Railroad Company. The amount was regularly paid on the certificate of the engineer who had charge of the work, and the latest warrant was received a few days ago by Mayor Havemeyer from the Finance Department. It was for $138,233 35, being the City's proportion of the expenses during the month of May. Mayor Havemeyer declined to sign it, and requested Counselor Simon Stern to prepare an opinion as to the right of the company to claim the amount. Mr. Stern furnished the opinion yesterday, and it had the effect of confirming the Mayor's views. The counsel contends that it is unlawful to appropriate any of the public funds to defray the cost of an improvement for the benefit of a private corporation, and that the bill presented should not be paid. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, in behalf of the Harlem Railroad Company, called upon the Mayor yesterday, and, it is said, explained the law to him, but he refused to alter his opinion, as he said he felt assured that Mr. Stern was right.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, June 5.—The American Medical Association held its final session this morning. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. K. Bowling, Tennessee; Vice Presidents, William Brodie, Michigan; J. J. Woodward, United States Army; W. H. Brown, Texas; H. D Didama, New-York; Treasurer, Casper Wister, Pennsylvania; Librarian, Wm. Lee, District of Columbia; Assistant Secretary, Wm. Walling, Kentucky.

Chairmen of committees were appointed as follows:

Arrangements—Edward Richardson, Louisville.
Prize Essays—J. Octerlooney, Kentucky.
Publication—F. G. Smith, Pennsylvania.
Necrology—John Morris, Baltimore.
Special Committee on Use of Pessaries—John A. Octerlooney, Kentucky.

The five sections were organized as follows for the coming year:

Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Physiology—Austin Flint, New-York, Chairman; J. K. Bartlett, Wisconsin, Secretary.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—W. H. Byford, Illinois, Chairman, and S. C. Busy, District of Columbia, Secretary.

Surgery and Anatomy—E. M. Moore, Rochester, Chairman, and T. S. Latimer, Maryland, Secretary.

Medical Jurisprudence, Chemistry, and Psychology—Jerome Cochrane, Alabama, Chairman, and G. A. Moses, Missouri, Secretary.

State Medicine and Public Hygiene—H. J. Bowditch, Massachusetts, Chairman; H. B. Baker, of Michigan, Secretary.

The vacancies in the Judicial Counsel were filled as follows: A. N. Talley, South Carolina, for two years; J. K. Bartlett, Wisconsin; R. H. Gale, Kentucky; J. B. Johnson, Missouri; J. R. Bronson, Massachusetts; B. W. Catlin, Connecticut; Franklin Staples, Minnesota; W. V. Briggs, Tennessee.

Dr. H. R. Stover was appointed as Chairman of a committee to report on the American as compared with the foreign water cures.

The report of the Committee on Publication was read. The Treasurer reported a volume of transactions of much smaller size than formerly. Several of the volumes remained on hand, which he was authorized to have distributed. Balance on hand in the treasury is $1,938 48.

It was announced that Edward W. Jenks, of Detroit, had been added to the delegation to visit the European medical societies. Five hundred dollars was appropriated as the salary of the Secretary for the year.

The next meeting was ordered to take place at Louisville on the first Tuesday in next May. The paper of Dr. Gross was referred to Drs. S. D. Gross, Philadelphia; N. S. Davis, Chicago; J. M. Toner, Washington; Marion Sims, New-York City, and John Morris, Maryland, to report on at the next meeting. After an interesting interchange of compliments between Dr. Hall, of Toronto, as spokesman of the visiting Canadian physicians, and Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, on behalf of the association, in adoption of the usual resolutions of thanks, President J. M. Toner, of Washington, delivered his valedictory, and the association adjourned. The meeting has been noteworthy for a very large attendance, 427 delegates having enrolled themselves, and for the presence of an unusually large percentage of the older physicians of the country. Its proceedings and the papers read have also been superior to the average in their value and importance.

THE WAR OF RACES.

BAD FEELING IN MEMPHIS BETWEEN WHITE AND COLORED FIREMEN—DISTURBANCES APPREHENDED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 5.—Some weeks since Mayor Logue appointed negroes to take charge of a hose carriage in Chelsea, which action was bitterly opposed by the firemen, and was annulled by the General Council. Since then the feeling has been growing worse, and last Sunday, in a dispute about the Civil Rights bill, a white man was dangerously cut by a negro with a razor. Some of the white man's friends, among them a number of firemen, seized and doubtless would have lynched the negro, but for an alarm of fire. The riotous proceedings on Decoration Day, and the arrest of Thomas Swan, President of the Pall-bearers and a leading colored politician, has embittered the negroes. Vague rumors of riots and attacks by the blacks in revenge have been current for a day or two, which has been caused by the bravado of a few negroes to that effect. Most of the members of the Pall-bearers' Association served in the Union Army, and by some means they have secured Springfield rifles. The *Ledger* asserts positively that last night 150 of them were drilling beyond Chelsea from 11 till 3 o'clock, and had pickets thrown out, who halted several persons, and prevented any one approaching. Although no trouble is apprehended seriously by the citizens or the better class of colored people, any imprudence on either side might cause serious trouble, owing to the exaggerated ideas of the most ignorant negroes, who assert that John Jefferson, convicted of brutally murdering a colored fellow-laborer, cannot be hanged because of the Civil Rights bill.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The flouring mill of Wm. and Henry Halsey, at Ithaca, N. Y., was destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday morning; loss, $40,000; insurance, $14,000 in the following companies: Ætna, of Hartford; Atlantic, of Brooklyn; North American, Black River, and Atlantic and Pacific, of Chicago.

Three wooden tenement-houses owned by Thomas Allen, Hyde Park, Mass., and occupied by him, William Quinn, and Barney Curran, were burned on Thursday night. The loss on the houses is $3,000; insurance, $2,000; loss on furniture, $900.

The hardware store of Verdier & Brown, at Grand Rapids, Mich., was burned on Thursday, causing a loss on the stock of $16,000; insured for $12,000. The loss on the building, owned by John McConnell, is $20,000; uninsured.

THE BREWERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—The Brewers' National Association adjourned until next year this morning, after having selected Cincinnati as the place for holding the next meeting, and re-electing its last year's officers by acclamation. Cheers were given for the New England Association, for the press, and for President Clausen. The two associations are now enjoying a steamboat excursion in the harbor and bay.

SHIP-BUILDING IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 5.—The *Commercial* publishes a statement showing that over 220 iron ships, mostly steam vessels, have been built in the yards of this city, and states that this is a far greater number than have been constructed in all the other yards of the United States put together. It estimates that the total number of iron ships built elsewhere will probably not exceed fifty.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Representative Nesmith has received a telegram from Oregon, dated 4th inst., saying: "Grover for Governor, La Dow for Congress, and the entire Democratic ticket is elected by nearly 1,000 majority."

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

BOSTON, June 5.—A meeting of citizens, supplementary to that of yesterday, and upon the same subject—the Hoosac Tunnel and railroad transportation—was held in Faneuil Hall this afternoon. John W. Candler presided, and addresses were made by G. W. Warren, E. H. Derby, and others.

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints. GILES & Co's LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

TWENTY PER CENT. AND SECURITY will be given for $6,000 or $8,000 to invest in a first-class business established in this City. Address H. E. O., Box No. 183 *Times Office.—Advertisement.*

HALL'S $4 and $5 Cassimere Hats, in "Silvery Pearl" and other shades. No. 87 Fulton st., New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Remains Longest in Effect.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE ATTENDING DISCOMFORT BUT LEST IT ENGENDER DISEASES INVOLVING MORE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS ARE EITHER LAXATIVE OR CATHARTIC, ACCORDING TO THE DOSE, AND MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO PRODUCE HEALTHY SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEWEST, LARGEST, BEST-LOCATED and furnished Russian Vapor Baths are at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. No other has eleven vapor-rooms and distinct lady's and gentleman's departments. Open daily: Sundays until noon.—*Advertisement.*

"Luxurene"—Great Discovery!—Deodorized Cocoanut and other oils, INCOMPARABLE as a cooling and refreshing hair oil dressing. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonial:

ATLANTA, Ill., July 14, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors' and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS. THOS. MCFARLAND.

Dr. G. B. CHAPMAN, Plattsmouth, Neb., says: "I have under treatment a lady who for the past seven years has been afflicted and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.

Food and Digestion.

In dyspepsia the gastric juice which should dissolve the food is only formed in small quantities, and whatever may be the feeling of emptiness and weakness in such cases, the dyspeptic should eat very sparingly. To remedy the evil, the mucous membrane of the stomach, which secretes and emits the gastric fluid, should be stimulated and toned, and the best, in fact the only sure preparation for this purpose is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Not only does this admirable stomachic promote a sufficient and steady supply of the solvent which converts the food to the purposes of life, but it also regulates the flow of bile, controls the bowels, and has a most invigorating effect upon the nerves. The glow which the very first dose diffuses through the system is an earnest of the more permanent vitalizing effects which are produced by its persistent use. It improves the appetite, cheers the spirits, and renders the body hardy and strong.

A Reliable Remedy for Expelling Worms, so common with young children, will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take them. Twenty-five cents a box.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

$500 Reward and the Stolen Bonds would have been saved, had the office of the West Point Foundry, at Cold Springs, been protected with Holmes' Burglar-alarm Telegraph, removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BROWN—GILMOR.—In New-York, at the residence of J. A. Currier, Esq., April 29, by Rev. N. G. Cheney, Mr. ORVILLE A. BROWN and Miss EMMA L. GILMOR, both of Jersey City.

BRYDEN—ACKERMAN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., May 28, 1874, by Rev. Dr. V. M. Hulburt, JAMES A. BRYDEN, of Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss MATTIE C. ACKERMAN, of Yonkers, N. Y.

CASE—BURLING.—On Thursday, June 4, at Christ Church, Riverdale, by Rev. George D. Wilds, ALBERTSON CASE, of Southold, Long Island, to CATHARINE ANN BURLING, eldest daughter of Ebenezer G. Burling, of this City.

HYATT—YOUNG.—On Wednesday, June 3, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., EDGAR S. HYATT to ANNIE F., daughter of E. B. Young, M. D. No cards.

HALEY—WIGHT.—On Thursday, June 4, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, D. D., GEORGE L. HALEY, of Brooklyn, Long Island, to EVA M., daughter of George W. Wight, of New-York City.

☞ Richmond and Louisville papers please copy.

JOHNSON—NICOLL.—At Islip, Long Island, on Thursday, June 4, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., LEE JOHNSON, of New-York City, to FRANCES AUGUSTA, second daughter of Wm. Nicoll, of Islip.

MARSTELLER—BINGHAM.—On Thursday evening, June 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, L. H. MARSTELLER to KATE EVERITT BINGHAM.

POSTLEY—STERLING.—On Thursday, June 4, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of the Church of the Incarnation, Lieut. CLARENCE ASHLEY POSTLEY, U. S. A., to MAGGIE VINCENT, daughter of Alexander Sterling, Esq.

RUGGLES—BALDWIN.—On Thursday, June 4, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of New-York, JAMES FRANCIS RUGGLES to GRACE, daughter of the late Hon. Harvey Baldwin, of Syracuse, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Friday, June 5, of typhoid fever and pneumonia, MAUD NAPIER, daughter of R. N. and I. C. Anderson, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 12 days.

Funeral services will take place, at No. 14 Irving place, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COLE.—On Thursday morning, June 4, ELIZA ANN, widow of the late John V. Cole, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1,180 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 6, at 3 o'clock.

DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, JEANNIE M. HALL, wife of Harry E. Dodge, aged 29 years.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 278 Henry st., Saturday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FLOYD-JONES.—At San Francisco, 23d May, MARY S. LORD, wife of Edward Floyd-Jones.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at South Oyster Bay, on Saturday, 6th June, at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at South Oyster Bay on arrival of the 10:30 morning train of (Southside Railroad) cars from Brooklyn—twenty minutes earlier from the New-York side—and at Farmingdale on arrival of the 6 o'clock train from Greenport.

GARDNER.—At Washington Heights, June 5, Miss LYDIA R. GARDNER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her brother, Resolved Gardner, St. Nicholas av. and 157th st., on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the terminus of the Eighth avenue cars, 141st st., from 3 to 3:30 o'clock.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 5, 1874, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, VALENTINE T. HALL, second son of the late Ex-Mayor George Hall, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Sunday, June 7. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HODGES.—On Thursday, June 4, after a lingering illness, MARY D., beloved wife of Preston H. Hodges.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the late residence, No. 6 East 35th st., on June 6 at 1 P. M.

ISAACS.—On June 5, at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. F. Griswold, Prescott place, near Library Hall, Jersey City, MARY ELIZABETH ISAACS.

Funeral services Sunday, June 7, at 1:30 P. M., at the Hedding M. E. Church, Montgomery st., between Grove and Barrow sts., Jersey City.

LEE.—On Thursday morning, June 4, of consumption, WILLIAM H. LEE, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 230 East 31st st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KING.—On Friday morning, June 5, HENRY H. KING, in the 80th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

LOVEJOY.—On the 4th inst., at Stephentown, N. Y., Rev. JOHN R. LOVEJOY, aged 40 years, 11 months, and 13 days, son of the late Dr. John Lovejoy, dentist, New-York.

There will be a solemn requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st., this City, to-day at 10:30 A. M. His friends and those of his family are invited to attend.

LOVETT.—On Thursday morning, June 4, after a short illness, CHARLES ALBERT LOVETT, youngest child of Geo. H. and Mary H. Lovett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 26 Irving place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

McKAY.—At the Home for the Aged in Brooklyn, June 4, 1874, MARY MCKAY.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the chapel of the Church Charity Foundation, Herkimer, corner of Albany av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PAYE.—In Brooklyn, Friday, June 5, JOSEPHINE FORDHAM, wife of Walter K. Paye, and daughter of the late Austin S. Fordham.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 243 Harrison st., on Monday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PETERS.—On April 4, at Venice, (Italy,) JOSEPHINE GEMMEL, daughter of Josephine G. and the late Samuel T. Peters, of New-York, aged 21 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RHODES.—In Providence, R. I., on Thursday, June 4, FRANK C. RHODES, youngest son of R. M. Rhodes, Esq., in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Pawtuxet, R. I.

SERVOSS.—On Wednesday morning, BESSIE ELINOR, infant daughter of Henry S. and Elizabeth J. Servoss.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Marcus Beach, Esq., Hoboken av., Jersey City Heights.

WHEELER.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Thursday, June 4, of diphtheria, MARGARETTA LOUISE, only daughter of Augustus H. and Edeliza Wheeler, in the 8th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Saturday, June 6, at 11:30 A. M. Trains leave New-York by South-side Railroad at 10:30 A. M., and by Long Island Railroad at 9:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
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READ THE TIMES OF
TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 7.
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TRIPLE SHEET.
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TRIPLE SHEET.

THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, June 7, will contain, in addition to the usual STORY, the following articles prepared expressly for its columns:

SUBURBAN HOMES, No. 2—NEW-JERSEY.—The second paper on our suburban homes is devoted to a description of the towns and villages within easy reach of the Metropolis in the adjacent counties of New-Jersey. It will be found to be very complete in all its details, giving distances from New-York, advantages of location, value of real estate, rates of commutation, and much other valuable information never before published in the columns of a City newspaper.

COVERING FOR THE FEET.—An article on the Fashions and significancy of shoes in all ages.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—The History of a Pair of Noted Impostors, with some account of their adventures.

"OUR BOY," AND WHAT BECAME OF HIM.— Sketch of life in the great City.

"BANCO."—A complete description of the game by an experienced operator.

CURRENT LITERATURE.—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

DRAMATIC NEWS from all parts of the world.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES' staff of HOME AND FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The managers of THE TIMES *beg to state that they are in negotiation with some of the most eminent writers of the day for original contributions to the Sunday paper. They have already completed an arrangement with Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," and other excellent novels, for a story in two parts, entitled "A Fight for a Wife," the first chapter of which we hope to publish toward the close of the present month. We also hope to receive an original novel from the same writer.*

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM; Or, MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.—This preparation has acquired a reputation which makes it sought after by ladies coming from or going to the most distant countries, for it has no equal or rival in its beautifying qualities. In removing Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Moth Patches, &c., its effects are almost magical. Like all other of Dr. Gouraud's preparations, this has extended its sale until it has become a specialty by its own merits, and is not the creature of mere advertising notoriety. It is recommended from one customer to another on actual knowledge of its value and utility. Prepared by
Dr. FELIX GOURAUD, No. 48 Bond st.,
(Removed from No. 453 Broadway, New-York.)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 6, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 7 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

A PAMPHLET UPON BRIGHT'S DISEASE, diabetes, gravel, (calculi, and stone,) gout, rheumatism, indigestion, diseased liver, prostate, bladder, kidneys, and other incurable diseases by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by NATURE'S SPECIFIC, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and the author, Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 220 Broadway, New-York.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND LOANED ON; ALSO Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-ware.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler,
No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st., under Sturtevant House.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EUROPEAN TRAVELERS,
Remember that
MORFORD'S SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE
IS THE MOST PERFECT OF ALL GUIDES, AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST AND EASIEST CARRIED.
PRICE, FOR ALL EUROPE, $2 0.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, Publishers,
Nos. 47 and 49 Greene st., New-York.

TO SEE AMERICA,
No Guide can be so perfect and convenient as
MORFORD'S SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO AMERICA,
Just published.
COMPACT, FRESH, WITH ALL ROUTES, AND EVERY INFORMATION FOR THE WHOLE CONTINENT.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

MORFORD'S AMERICAN TRAVELER,
NEW TRAVEL-MONTHLY,
First number just published.
FIVE CENTS PER COPY; 50 CENTS PER YEAR.
TRADE ORDERS TO THE NEW-YORK NEWS CO.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PUBLICATION OFFICE,
No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
THE GREAT ICE AGE,
AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.
By JAMES GEIKIE, F. R. S. E. With Maps, Charts, and numerous Illustrations. 1 vol., thick 12mo. Price $2 50.

There is a great charm in the well-balanced union of cultivated powers of observation and analytical method with considerable imagination and much poetical feeling, which runs through the pages of this volume. * * * We have indicated but imperfectly the philosophical spirit which marks every step of the inquiry into the wonders of this "Great Ice Age," and we strongly recommend the volume to all who are prepared to read thoughtfully, and weigh the evidences of truth carefully, in the assurance of finding that there are, indeed, "sermons in stones."—*Athenæum.*

Every step in the process is traced with admirable perspicuity and fullness by Mr. Geikie.—*Saturday Review.*

It offers to the student of geology by far the completest account of the period yet published, and is characterized throughout by refreshing vigor of diction and originality of thought.—*Glasgow Herald.*

II.
WILKES, SHERIDAN, FOX,
THE OPPOSITION UNDER GEORGE III. By W. F. RAE, author of "Westward by Rail." 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, price, $2 00.

We not only agree with Mr. Rae's conclusions, but we are grateful to him for an interesting, a truthful, and a wholesome book.—*Athenæum.*

It is a service done to politicians, and to the public generally, to give them, as Mr. Rae has done, a book so valuable in all respects as this.—*Scotsman.*

Mr. Rae treats his subject in a masterly way.—*Notes and Queries.*

In every sense worthy of its subject.—*Examiner.*

III.
BEAUSEINCOURT.
A NOVEL. By the author of "Miriam Monfort" and "The Household of Bouverie." New edition. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, price, $2 00.

IV.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, INCLUDING SYPHILIS.
Designed as a Manual for Students and Practitioners, with Engravings and Cases. By W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., author of "Diseases of the Rectum," and E. L. KEYES, A. M., M. D. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, price, $5 00.

Either of the above, when not to be had in Bookstores, sent postpaid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF FAMOUS POETS AND NOVELISTS, WITS AND HUMORISTS, ARTISTS, ACTORS, MUSICIANS, AND THE LIKE.
EDITED BY
RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.
"*INFINITE RICHES IN A LITTLE ROOM.*"—*Marlowe.*

"*This charming series of booklets is appropriate to the season. In England, as any traveler is aware, there is a literary specialty known as 'railway books'—pleasant memorial volumes, not the mere trash of novels, but good, readable, not profound books. Of such especially is this Scribner series, and we undertake to say that no one will feel the fatigue, even of a long day's journey, if in a Pullman car he will satisfy himself with 'Bric-a-Brac.'*"—*New-York Daily World.*

NOW READY—THE THIRD THOUSAND
OF
THE INITIAL VOLUME OF THE SERIES,
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.
BY
CHORLEY, PLANCHE, AND YOUNG.
One vol., 12mo, beautifully bound in extra cloth, black and gilt, $1 50.

*** *Sent post paid upon receipt of price, by*
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New York.

We regard the AQUATIC MONTHLY as an important element in the future success of American rowing and yachting.—*New-York Times.*
Its articles have the true aquatic ring, and are as salt and breezy as the ocean itself.—*Boston Journal.*
Ever welcome on board of yachts and in the boat-houses of the hundreds of our rowing clubs.—*World.*
A *sine qua non* to all lovers of aquatics.—*Baltimore American.*
The most useful publication extant for aquatic amateurs.—*Graphic.*
Its correspondence and reports have never been equaled.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*
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POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM, No. 200 East 18th st.—A meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, June 6, at 8 o'clock. THOMAS McDOWELL, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, June 5, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William T. Thorn, Esq., Referee, the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 23.3 by 98.9, on the north side of Twenty-second street, 164.9 feet east of Sixth avenue, to William Moir, for $32,000.

D. M. Seaman sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25.11 by 80, on the west side of Third avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth street, to Eliza G. Brown, (plaintiff,) for $1,100 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $10,125; total, $11,225.

A. H. Miller & Son sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of William C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick house and lot, 16 by 100, on the east side of Seventh avenue, 117.8 feet south of Fourteenth street, to F. J. Hotop, plaintiff, for $5,000 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $13,220; total, $18,220.

R. V. Harnett sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Referee, the plot of land, 200.10 by 125, with the unfinished building thereon, on the east side of Fifth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, the same being known as the Knickerbocker Hotel property. M. F. Stimus was the purchaser, for the sum of $200 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $700,000. Another foreclosure suit against the same premises is in course of litigation.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, the lot, 25.2 by 100, on the west side of First avenue, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-eighth street, with a five-story brick tenement-house on front, and a three-story brick tenement-house on rear thereof, to Timothy Donovan, for $10,025.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 74, No. 106 East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 54 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot 20 by about 76, No. 11 Willoughby avenue, north side, 84 feet west of Carlton avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 23.3x98.9, on n. s. of 22d st., 164.9 ft. e. of 6th av. $32,000

By D. M. Seaman.

1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25.11x80, on w. s. of 3d av., 75 ft s. of 104th st. $11,225

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, 16x100, on e. s. of 7th av., 117.8 ft. s. of 14th st. $18,220

By Richard V. Harnett.

The unfinished building and plot of land, 200.10 x125, on e. s. 5th av., extending from 58th st. to 59th st., and known as the Knickerbocker Hotel property $700,200

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 five-story brick tenement house, (front,) and 1 three-story brick tenement house, (rear,) and lot, 25.2x100, on w. s. of 1st. av., 25.2 ft. s. of 88th st. $10,025

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 4.

Grand st., No. 37, 22.6x72.8 ....$15,500
Irving place, s. w. corner of 17th st., 10x60 20,500
Mercer st., Nos. 172 and 174, e. s. 80 ft. s. of Bleecker st., 50x85 60,000
Monroe st., n. s., 83.4 ft. w. of Corlears st., 41.8 x85.9 13,150
Pearl st., westerly corner of Wall st., 44x40.10 30,000
17th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Union place, 25.8x84; also, lot in rear, 84 ft. s. of 17th st. and 175 ft. e. of Union square, runs e. 0.8, hence s. 8, hence w. 0.8, hence n. 7 23,631
18th st., s. s., 231.10 ft. w. of 9th av., 20.5x92 12,000
28th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 21.5x98.9 16,000
30th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th av., 23x98.9 17,000
35th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9, 3-5th part 11,000
Same property 5,000
3 th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9 7,000
39th st., s. s., 320.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 19.6x98.9 30,000
41st st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x98.9 12,000
57th st., s. s., 28.6 ft. w. of Madison av., 18.6x100.5 64,000
146th st., s. w. corner of Leggett av., 50x100 925
5th av., s. w. corner of 93th st., 50.11x100, ½ part 21,250
5th av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 98th st., 50x100, ½ part 18,750
11th av., s. e. corner of 93d st., 21.4x100 6,800

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FOR SALE—DELAVAN HOUSE, AT ALBANY, N. Y. —Pursuant to directions in the will of the late Edward C. Delavan, deceased, the subscribers offer for sale the long-established and popular hotel in the City of Albany, known as the Delavan House. The reputation of the house under its present able and popular proprietor, Mr. Chas. E. Leland, is not surpassed by that of any other hotel in the State. Forty new and desirable rooms have been added to the house the past year, thus making it to accommodate 360 guests. The premises are in good repair throughout. The property will be sold subject to the present lease to Mr. Leland, and upon favorable terms as to price and credit. For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at their respective places of residence.
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JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
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PUBLIC SALE AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 15, MONDAY, 2:30 P. M.—Train leaves Liberty st. at 12:40. Two handsome dwellings, twelve and fourteen rooms; one-half and three-quarter acres. Twenty half-acre building sites, near depot. Easy payments. S. R. BLACKWELL, Somerville, N. J.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY AND WATER-POWER, for manufacturing purposes, for sale. The Belvidere Manufacturing Company will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, June 12, next, their property at Belvidere, Warren County, N. J. The buildings are almost new and in good repair. Water-power abundant and reliable. Advantages for manufacturing are very great. For particulars address The Belvidere Manf'g. Co., Belvidere, N.J.

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MUSIC by GRAFULLA'S BAND. Lunch before the sale.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, at 12 M.,
At the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

Valuable Water-front at YONKERS, Adjoin'g Glenwood Station.	Farm of 55 ACRES near SING SING.

The above sales are BY ORDER of the EXECUTRIX of the estate, and will be SOLD POSITIVELY and WITHOUT RESERVE.
MAPS, FREE PASSES, and particulars of
BLACKWELL & UTLEY,
NO. 93 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
BLACKWELL & CO., Tarrytown.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE
SPLENDID MANSION AND GROUNDS
Situated in

FLATBUSH, L. I.,

Belonging to the
ESTATE OF R. R. FOX, DECEASED,
At public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M., on premises,
SATURDAY, June 13, 1874.

This elegant estate contains eight acres. Has a front on Flatbush av. of 268 feet; depth, 1,280 feet. It is in very truth the CREAM OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY. Fine brick mansion. Good barns and outbuildings. All kinds of fruit. The sale of sixty lots at average prices would probably pay for the whole.

NOTE.—Joseph S. Fay, Esq., has directed the auctioneer to state that the sale will be positive and unreserved. The property will be sold in one parcel, as he has no authority to subdivide. This sale will afford the greatest speculation yet offered.

For terms, maps, and other information, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
VALUABLE LOTS
ON THE

GRAND BOULEVARD

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 9, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, the following choice property, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—Four full and square lots on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, commencing at the south-east corner of 99th st.; each 25x100 feet, excepting the corner, which is 25.11 feet front and rear.

NINETY-NINTH STREET.—Five lots in rear of the above, and including one-half of the old Bloomingdale Road; each 22.9 and 22.9¼ feet front, 20.5 3-5 and 20.5 4-5 feet rear, by 100.11 and 101.4¼ feet deep.

These lots are free from rock, and about four feet below the grade of the Boulevard; fine soil, and now used as a garden, together with a frame house, renting for $130 per annum, overlooking the North River above and below the property; 99th st. is being opened and the assessments are paid. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers' office, 35 Pine st.

MILLER & OGDEN, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE,
350 Magnificent Building Sites,
900 Feet River Front,

Situated at Bellmount, opposite the City of Belleville, N. J.,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,
TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

Free passes can be obtained at the office of MILLER & OGDEN, No. 830 Broad st., Newark, and of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

Trains leave per Erie Railway from Chambers st. at 10:45 and 11:30 A. M. Returning, leave Belleville at 5 P. M. Horse cars from Market st., Newark, every fifteen minutes.

Terms very easy.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTION SALE
OF
Two lots south-east corner of 4th av. and 118th st., and two lots south side 118th st., 90 feet east of 4th av., on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Joseph D. Evans, executor of Thomas W. C. Moore, deceased.

Maps of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

POSITIVE, PEREMPTORY, AND UNCONDItional sale of the splendid residence of R. R. Fox, deceased, on premises, Flatbush, Long Island, at 4 o'clock SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 13, by order of Joseph S. Fay, Esq., Executor. Auctioneer and Executor assure the public that there will positively be no limit on the property. It must be sold.
Maps, &c., at office of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
No. 21 Park row.

A MARBLE-TOP COUNTER AND FIXTURES and a number of bottles and jars suitable for a drug store. Call upon Mr. SAGEL, No. 145 4th av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FAMILY DESIRING A VERY COMFORTABLE home can rent an old-fashioned brick house, ten rooms, with stable, good garden, plenty of shade and fruit, ample grounds, only forty-five minutes from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, all in prime order; only one and a half blocks from depot; just the place for health and comfort; rent very low to a good family. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st., or Roselle, N. J.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF NO. 76 6th av., corner Waverly place; contains six rooms and bath-room; rent, $700 per annum. Also store and dwelling No. 127 Waverly place, now being put in perfect order; rent, $1,100 per annum. Also carpenter shop at No. 45 Thomas st.; rent, $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent. No. 896 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE at Scarborough, on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York; fourteen rooms, besides bath-room and closets; hot and cold water; fully furnished; fountain and garden in good order; price low; also, smaller house adjoining above. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., New-York. HOWLAND & BRANDRETH, Sing Sing, New-York.

TO RENT.—IN FLATBUSH, THE GARDEN SUBURB of Brooklyn, combining all the advantages of both City and country, and only forty minutes from Fulton Ferry by horse-cars and close to Prospect Park, a new three-story brick house, with every improvement; neighborhood unexceptionable; rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, ROBT. S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—THE SMALL FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS house on 18th st., first door east from Broadway; a choice location for business purposes; will be let to a responsible tenant for private dwelling at a moderate rent.
Apply to WARD & OGDEN, No. 860 Broadway, or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DElightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all at moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Agent, Tarrytown.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, AT WOODSTOCK, LARGE double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground, (garden planted,) grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or more years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor.

TO RENT, NEAR MONTCLAIR—FURNISHED COTtage; possession any day; unequaled shade and view; not expensive to small, desirable family; very accessible. Call to-day. A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LEASE, SELL, OR EXCHANGE—A large rustic house, all improvements; beautiful grounds; fifteen acres; top of Orange Mountain; unexcelled view; paved avenue from depot to door. Particulars of A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED.—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, the three-story high-stoop house, with French roof, twenty-five feet front, with vacant lot adjoining, No. 117 West 34th st., near Broadway. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

CATSKILL.—Furnished residence to rent for the Summer; river and mountain view. Inquire of A. Van Winkle & Son, 205 West st., or Byron Price, 133 Main st., Catskill.

RENT.—FURNISHED PLACE; HUDSON RIVER; one hour out; fifteen acres; horse, cow, boat, bathing, fruits; four months, $1,200. W. J. GREEN, Nyack.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria
BRANCH OF THE
Washington City & Point Lookout RR.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Jersey City 7 Per Cent.
BONDS, DUE IN 1913.

The act which authorizes the issue of these bonds states that all real and personal estate of the city, and all real and personal estate within the limits of the city, shall, in all courts and places, be held liable to the punctual payment of both principal and interest. For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
Coupon or Registered,
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 37 William st.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall st., offers for sale its bonds, bearing interest at seven per cent. currency, and six per cent. gold, secured by first mortgages on improved real estate for less than one-half its apprised value, and by a subscribed capital of $5,000,000 gold, of which $1,000,000 has been paid in.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.	LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
BENJ. H. HUTTON,	FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN,	JNO. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,	WALTER H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,	CHARLES TRACY,
J. J. GOODWIN,	FREDERICK L. BARREDA.

ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The July interest of the new series of funding bonds of the State of Tennessee and of the bonds registered under the act of 1873 will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., in the City of New-York.

Owing to the necessity of having the proper records for identification of the coupons in New-York, on the 1st of July no bonds nor coupons will be received for funding or registration from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

JOHN C. BURCH, Controller of the Treasury of the State of Tennessee.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 393 Canal st., TUESDAY, June 16, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the COTTON EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY will be opened at the office of MACAULAY & CO., No. 22 William st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1874, at 12 M.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R.I.

FIVE PER CENT.
GOLD COUPON BONDS,
WATER LOAN,
DUE IN 1900.

Principal and interest (on the first days of January and July) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in Sterling, (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered, payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's Office, Providence, R. I.

This loan is secured by a sinking fund.

Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer $112,481,470
Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer 3,900,000

The real estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

BONDS WANTED.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6S.
NORTHERN PACIFIC 7 3-10.
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND 1ST AND 2D.
NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC 1ST.
ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS 1ST.
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY 8S.
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD 1ST.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

HOLDERS OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILroad bonds, who may desire to exchange the same for good real estate, may address, for three days, Post Office Box No. 3,448 New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on their capital stock, payable on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 6th day of June next, and reopened on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A NEAT, respectable, English Protestant girl, who is a tidy, careful chamber-maid, and fond and attentive to children; is also a nice family seamstress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR chamber-maid and seamstress.—By a genteel, industrious German girl, who speaks English; thoroughly understands her duties; is willing and neat; best reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS. —By a neat, respectable girl, with best reference from last place; is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress and a good laundress; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY two girls to go together; one, a young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, the other as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; both have good City references. Call at No. 350 East 20th st., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 West 37th st.

COOK AND DO THE COARSE WASHING.—BY A very competent English Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, in either Summer boarding-house or hotel or restaurant; City or country; has a thoroughly capable and obliging disposition; has best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL OF TWENTY-five; has been in America three years, and speaks English intelligibly; is a good cook and laundress; willing to go to the country; wants a good, steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO will do some course washing; wages not so much an object as a good home in the country. Seen at No. 68 West 38th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to go a long distance in the country; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies; can get up all kinds of nice dishes; excellent baker; best City references; honest, sober, very capable, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; expert baker and pastry cook; also a protestant woman as first-class laundress; both have best City references. Call at No. 151 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook; no objections to a boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st., rear.

GENERAL WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, perfectly temperate North of Ireland girl, with seven years' reference to be seen, in a small private family; is a good plain cook and a good laundress; willing and obliging and very neat; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, not over thirteen; two general house-workers, one first-class laundress, and a German girl not over thirteen, at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LADIES' MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A situation for a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 9 Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE Welsh girl, with good reference; is willing and obliging, &c.; will work for moderate wages; is qualified to take a first-class position in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in every respect, with the best of City references; either City or country. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE for one or two growing children; willing to assist in waiting on a lady or in housekeeping; thoroughly efficient in either capacity; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 781 7th av., third floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE, TRUSTWORTHY girl, with best testimonials, as child's nurse or lady's maid; she is of Scotch parents, and is willing and kind, with no foolish airs; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED person from Bermuda, as nurse and plain sewer or light chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 793 Lexington av., between 61st and 62d sts., from 9 until 3.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, with the best of City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st., from 8 to 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROWN CHILD'S nurse, and good seamstress, with good references; is a good operator, and an excellent girl; country preferred. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE, &c.—TO MIND CHILDREN OR DO LIGHT work and plain sewing.—By two neat, industrious American girls, aged fifteen and seventeen, with good references. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent seamstress; expert at all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; excellent operator; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 440 West 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at 231 East 28th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PLACE TO take care of children, do chamber-work, or assist in the waiting. Call at her sister's employer's, No. 24 West 16th st., Friday, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN SAILING JUNE 10, SOLICITS commissions in London, Liverpool, and Paris. Apply at office Wyoming Valley Coal Company, No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 45, Saturday and Monday, 1 to 3, or address M. A. G., Box No. 5,443, Post Office.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper, cashier, and correspondent, with best City references, desires employment. Address Box No. 2,187 Post Office.

BUTLER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A NAtive of England; experience as above; good City reference given. Call or address Butler, at Mrs. Saunders', No. 49 3d av.

CHINESE LABOR.—CHARLES MING, CONTRACtor for Chinese Laborers for railroads, factories, &c. CHARLES MING, care of A. F. Spawn, 110 Liberty st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; one who thoroughly understands his business; brings the highest references from present and former employers, to whom he can refer personally. Apply at C. Lamb & Son's stables, Nos. 13 and 15 East 58th st., until engaged.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED man as coachman; single; either country or City; has unexceptionable testimonials from his last employer. Address or call for Henry Miller, No. 393 4th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business, and has good City references; no objection to the country. Call or address J. K., No. 8 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can furnish good reference from last employer. Address H. F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—IS SINGLE AND A PROTESTANT. Inquire at No. 130 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AMERICAN, no children; wife to do up-stairs work or waiting; first-class reference. Address George Brown, No. 321 West 42d st.

FARMER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A lately-landed Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-five years; no children; man can do farm-work, care horses, and drive; care cattle; and wife general housework; wages moderate, as they are anxious for a home. Call at Carpenter's 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-three years, who is a good vegetable and flower gardener; can also milk and do general work about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG IRISHMAN desires a situation as porter in a store; best reference will be given as to capability, conduct, &c. Address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION OF ANY KIND where honesty and sobriety will be appreciated; understands the care of horses; is a good, careful driver; also, gardening and general work on a country place, as reference will show; can milk. Address C. and A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORWEGIAN, AGED 24 years; speaks good English, and is well recommended; who can care and drive horses, assist in garden, milk and care cattle, mow lawns, repair roads and walks, do farm-work, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTable Frenchman; is a good cook and also an excellent waiter; rare chance for a family, as he is willing to do the waiting and cooking in a small family; City or country; has twenty-five years' experience, and ten years from one family. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN, who understands his business, wishes to take care of an invalid gentleman, as he has already done; first-class City references; City or country. Address C. T., No. 326 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER who understands thoroughly all his duties; is clean, neat, and perfectly sober; very good City references; City or country. Apply to C. T., No. 326 5th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, WITH two years' experience in teaching, a position as governess in a family going to the country for the Summer; would accept moderate compensation; highest testimonials. Address C. S. S., Box 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TWENTY TO TWENTY-five years of age; must be accustomed to office work, quick, and correct at accounts; steady, sober, and industrious, and must be well recommended. Address B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, stating salary expected and full particulars.

LADIES WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable and remunerative business, requiring but a few hours daily. To those of good address and persuasive ability, tact, and energy, liberal compensation and steady employment will be given. Address MISSIONARY, Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO THORoughly understands her business. Apply at No. 20 East 17th st., 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK: MUST BE WILLING to go to the country; references required. Call at No. 525 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT. Apply at No. 26 Washington square.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS, *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best *made, and* combine PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of* tone. *Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These* Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and* balance *in* monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. Pianos *and* Organs *to* let *at* low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in* every County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. *A* liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*

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RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.,
Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7½ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organs. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.— Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A CARVED PIANO, $125—PAYABLE $10 monthly. Prince Organs, new patent. New Organs, $50. New Pianos rented, 7 octaves, $4 and $5 per month. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

BEST UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS, new and second hand, for rent and sale on small installments; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, and Weber cheap. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE —All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
CORNER MADISON AV. AND 28TH ST.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL at 9 A. M.
Rev. WM. KIRKUS will officiate in the morning at 10:30.
Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, of Calvary Church, will preach in the evening at 7:45.
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, of Boston, having accepted the Rectorship of this church, will assume the charge thereof on Sunday next.
A cordial invitation extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday as follows:
10:30 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.
4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
at 7:45 P. M.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.,
will preach.
The ushers will assign free seats. This is the continuation of the services held in Cooper Union on Sunday evenings during the Winter.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.
57th st. and 8th av.
Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach Sunday morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
RECEPTION YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, MONDAY EVENING, June 8.
MUSIC at 8.
Miss ANNA J. MACKENZIE, soprano; Mr. O. W. WAITT, baritone, and a select orchestra from Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST., CORNER 4TH av.—Sunday services, June 7: Meeting for young men at 6 o'clock P. M.; service of song, led by cornet and organ, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Cheever will conclude his lectures on "Evidences of Christianity." Lecture to commence at 7:45 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock. Young men's meetings on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE EIGHTEENTH Street Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held in the M. E. Church in 18th st., near 8th av., New-York, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.—Addresses by Mrs. Wm. B. Skidmore and other ladies.

A CONFERENCE OF THE FIRST METROpolitan Church and Congregation of the Commonwealth of Humanity, Sunday, 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., at De Garmo Hall, 82 5th av., corner 14th st. 10:30 A. M., Scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews. Sociable Tuesday evening.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M., Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach, and immediately afterward will administer the Lord's Supper. The usual evening service will be discontinued for the present.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH st., near 8th av.—Sermon in this church by Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.— Wm. Bronton lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects, first, "Darwinism and Divinity;" second, "Cremation and Credulity."

A MEETING OF PERSONS INTERESTED IN P. E. Church mission to the Jews will be held at St. Ann's Church, 19th st., near 5th av., on Monday evening next, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. William N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning, and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST. west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.— Divine services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer at 4 o'clock. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.— Preaching June 7, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.— Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. All invited to attend.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. WM. H. THOMAS, Pastor,
will preach
SUNDAY AT 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASsociation.—Next meeting will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., on Monday evening, 8th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Address by Rev. D. B. Jutten, of this City, on "The Death of Moses." Rev. Samuel Alman and Superintendent R. G. Cornell will also address the meeting.

BAPTIST PASTORS' CONFERENCE OF New-York City and Vicinity.—Next regular meeting will be held at the rooms of the Baptist Publication and Sunday-school Society, No. 76 East 9th st., on Monday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Rev. R. S. MacArthur will read a paper on "The Christian Year."

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours. Strangers welcome to our seats.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission will be held in the following wards every Sabbath evening, viz.:
I. De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., 8 o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., 8 o'clock.
VIII. Pisgah Chapel, No. 185 Spring st., 8 o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., 8 o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 8 o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., 8 o'clock.
German services, No. 70 Columbia st., 10:30 A. M.; No. 63 2d st., 9:30 A. M.; No. 134 Bowery, 2:30 P. M.; No. 135 Greenwich st., 3:30 P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. He expects to preach every Sunday for several weeks. Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTErian,) corner Park av. and 35th st. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 7th inst., at 11 A. M. Communion services at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER MARket and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. T. P. Coulston, of Philadelphia, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ELDER HIRAM MUNGER, THE PETER CARTwright of Massachusetts, will preach for the Church of Christ in the new College Hall, north-west corner 23d st. and 2d av., Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school and Bible class 2 P. M. Seats free.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, East 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. T. Everette, of Red Hook, will preach on Sabbath, June 7. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, Pastor, preaching at 10:30 A. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.; at 7:45 mass temperance meeting under direction of the Ladies' Central Union, to be addressed by Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, of Philadelphia, and others. Seats all free.

On Wednesday evening, June 10, strawberry and musical festival. The South Carolina jubilee singers will give one of their concerts at 8 o'clock, to be followed by refreshments. Admission to both, 50 cents.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10:30 A. M. Special services at 7:30 P. M., with addresses by the Pastor, and Mr. Martin B. Lewis, who has labored for fourteen years past in Minnesota, as a Missionary of the American Sunday-school Union.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Wm. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 7th inst., morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon, at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Elder James Matthews, of Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday next at 10:30 and 7:30. Lord's Supper after morning sermon. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free. All made welcome.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st.—Services, Sunday, June 7: Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.; Divine service in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth street.—Services are held every Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Public are invited.

FORSYTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH. —Preaching by the Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE CAROLINA SINGERS at the Strawberry Festival of the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1874. Tickets 50 cents, entitling holder to one plate of stawberries and ice-cream.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET him hear."—The Gospel will be preached June 7, morning and evening, by J. B. Wakeley, D. D., in the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st. Strawberry and ice cream festival on Tuesday evening, June 9.

HARLEM.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE Puritans, (late Second Presbyterian,) Rev. Edward L. Clark, Pastor.—Sunday services morning and evening. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evenings. All cordially invited.

"IT IS DONE!"—BISHOP SNOW, OF THE Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject, "The Finishing of the Mystery of God—What it Signifies."

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Keys to Human Nature; The Doctrine of Depravity."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. R. J. Cresswell will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Lafayette place, corner 4th st., near Broadway.— Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., LL. D., will preach a memorial sermon of the late Dr. De Witt, at 10:30 A. M. Rev. H. W. Ballantine will preach at 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church on SUNDAY at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor Rev. Benj. F. Willard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 31st st. and 9th av., Rev. L. B. Rossiter, Pastor.—Morning at 10:30; subject, "The Brazen Serpent." Evening at 7:45; subject, "The Model Life."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited. The Sabbath-school will make its annual excursion Friday, 12th inst., to Raritan Beach Grove. The steamer Olyphant will leave Pier No. 20 North River at 8 A. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., BEtween 8th and 9th avs., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Service, 10:30 A. M.—"Elijah;" and, 7:45 P. M.—"Led Astray." All welcome.

REV. JOHN H. VINCENT, D. D., AND REV. Charles Hall Everest will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union next Monday evening in Plymouth Church. Singing by Plymouth Choir, and solos by Miss Ida F. Sweetser.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. The evening will be devoted to sacramental services, commencing at 7:45 o'clock. All are welcome.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject— "The Mother-in-law Against her Daughter-in-law."

REV. JOSEPH L. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., WILL deliver his sixth lecture on the "Evidences of Christianity" at 7:45 o'clock, at Association Hall, Sunday evening. Seats free.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN SEVENteenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av., Sunday morning and evening. Public prayer-meeting 6:30 P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th av.—Services will be held at this church on Sunday, June 7, in the morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. J. M. King will preach at each service. Communion will be held at morning service.

SEVENTH AVENUE CHURCH, BETWEEN 17th and 18th sts.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Kansas, and at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Thirty-fourth Street Church. All are invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30; evening prayer, 8 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, SERVICES SUNDAY, June 7. Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon services and sermon at 4 o'clock. The Assistant Minister, Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, will preach in the morning.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder Wm. Stuart at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. on subjects connected with the near coming of Christ, and a future life by a resurrection from the dead.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, No. 36 Stanton st., Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, Pastor.— Preaching at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-School at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —Free seats. Services Sunday at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M.; for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. J. R. Holst will preach at 7:45 P. M.

STRAWBERRY AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL at the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., Tuesday evening, June 9. Tickets, 50 cents.

SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING COMMENCES July 23.—For particulars see *The Methodist* and *The Christian Advocate*.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Hurst, of Drew Seminary, will preach on Sunday next, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Second av. and Tenth st.
D. HENRY TAYLOR,
Of New Britain, Conn., will preach on Sunday.
Subject, at 10:30 A. M.: "The Hidden Life."
Subject, at 7:45 P. M.: "The Baptism of the Holy Ghost." All are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Public worship with preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. Meredith, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Monthly communion at 3. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Seats free. All invited.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORner Waverley place and West 11th st.—Services morning and evening. The Rector, Rev. Wm. T. Egbert, will preach in the evening on "The Confessional in the Protestant Episcopal Church."

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.— Preaching on Sabbath, June 7, at 10:30 and 7:30.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Files, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.
WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6mS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.— In the matter of EDWARD MEHL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1874.
my30-1aw3wS GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. MENGEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles C. Mengel, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1874.
ALBERT T. STEPHENS, Assignee,
je6-1aw3wS* No. 166 Water st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held in New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. ROSE, Jr., ALBERT WILKINSON, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Assignee's notice of sale. —The undersigned, Assignee of the estate and effects of the Bankrupts above-named, hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on the 17th day of June, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 57 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of the said Bankrupts, viz.: A lot of stationery goods, printing presses, type, &c. CHARLES T. BAINBRIDGE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL ZEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Daniel Zeimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1874.
D. KRUMSCHEID, Assignee,
je6-1aw3wS* No. 18 Mercer st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.— Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 22d day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALBERT DUNKELL, of Jersey City, in Hudson County in the State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my23-1aw3wS. No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $130, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.
COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
JAPAN.....June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC.....June 27
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:
From Hong Kong...May 13 | From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong...May 27 | From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong...June 10 | From Yokohama...June 19
Cargo will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
R. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the ships of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wednesday,	June 3
Batavia, Saturday,	June 20
Parthia, Saturday,	June 6
Abyssinia, Wednesday,	June 24
Scotia, Wednesday,	June 10
Russia, Wednesday,	July 1
Algeria, Saturday,	June 13
China, Saturday,	July 4
Cuba, Wednesday,	June 17
Calabria, Wednesday,	July 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, June 6, 1874.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage passage certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND.....June 20	COLLIN.....June 6
NEDERLAND.....July 11	SWITZERLAND.....July 4

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.....May 27	SWITZERLAND.....June 19
CYRELE.....June 24	COLLIN.....July 1

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Second Cabin	$60
Steerage	25	Prepaid Certificates	25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon, matron and stewardess. Through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Tuesday	June 9	Italia, Thursday	June 18
Macedonia, Thurs.	June 11	Anchoria, Sunday	June 28
India, Saturday	June 13	Ethiopia, Tuesday	June 23
Victoria, Tuesday	June 16	Caledonia, Thurs'y	June 25

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $85 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Com pany's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Tuesday, June 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 20, 10 A.M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 and $60, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENDOR.....June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 30, 8 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....July 7, 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt.....July 14, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday.....June 13
PERSIRE.....Saturday.....June 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 56 Broadway.
NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 11
and every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at lowest rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.....June 8
ATLAS.....June 26
For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.
ETNA.....June 3
ANDES.....June 19
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M. | Queen Sct., June 20, 9 A.M.
Egypt...Sat., June 13, 2 P. M. | Canada Sat., June 27, 3 P.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, Tuesday.....Saturday, June 6, at 9:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 Wear st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, June 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday, June 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Freight forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes sold to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Stocker, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freight greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HORNISSOLEEN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 34 st., Hoboken, to be followed on steam-ship MAIN, Capt. A. DE DIKEN, on SATURDAY, June 6.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	36

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MONTOR, June 23.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to.....WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....June 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....June 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....June 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....June 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO,

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Capt. EDWARD WHITEHURST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on or about Wednesday, June 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to
L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 106 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, by every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reducing rates, from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and moderate rates. Cook's *Excursionists* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, by engaging a carriage in a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st, Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., June 3... 8:00 A. M.	Wed., June 3... 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 4th... 1:00 A. M.	Friday, 5th... 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 8th... 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 8th... 9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th... 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th... 10:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 10th... 5:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 10th... 8:00 A. M.
Friday, 12th... 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th... 3:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 1...8:00 P. M.	Monday, June 1...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d... 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th... 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d... 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th... 1:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th... 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th... 12:00 P. M.	Friday, 5th... 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th... 10:30 A. M.	Monday, 8th... 1:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 158 Fulton and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 23d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, New Paltz, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, Pier No. 30, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.
This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.
Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.
Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.
PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature fifteen to twenty degrees lower than that of New-York City. House opens June 1. Board $3 50 per day or $21 per week to June 25; after that date $4 50 per day or $26 per week.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.—Visitors will please inquire for JAS. E. BEACH, Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all trains and boats.
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table.
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low; open May until December.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Saratoga Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by the Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 13th of June. House 270 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

THE PAPPOOSESQUAW POINT BOARDING-HOUSE will be open June 1. It has many attractions as a Summer resort; a cool and healthy location; a commanding view of Narragansett Bay; boats, bathing-house, convenient stable, and reasonable charges. Apply to Mrs. SYLVESTER CARR, Bristol, R. I. Refers to Hugh N. Camp, No. 108 Broadway, New-York.
One hundred and fifty-three villa lots on said Point for sale by JAMES DE W. PERRY, Bristol, R. I.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
To open June 10. This elegant and perfectly appointed hotel, facing Congress Park, I have leased for a term of years. With the assistance of my brother, Sylvanus T. Corzens, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every respect equal to any hotel in Saratoga. Terms, $21 per week.
JOHN B. COZZENS.

LAUREL HOUSE,

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
This celebrated resort is now open for guests.
Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.
J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

GUYMARD SPRING HOUSE, GUYMARD, Orange County, N. Y.—Eighty miles from the City by Erie Railway; altitude, 1,350 feet; a delightful mountain house; the most accessible one of the same elevation around New-York; now open for Summer boarding; beautiful scenery; no black gnats or mosquitoes; air dry and invigorating; desirable place to relieve asthmatic complaints, and chills and fever. Terms reasonable. Send for circular and reference. P. L. GUMARE, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. P. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H. Will be open for guests from June 1 to Nov. 1, twenty per cent. discount to June and October visitors; front fishing ground; hay fever, asthmatic, and catarrhal complaints relieved at once; location and scenery unequalled for grandeur and beauty. Send for circulars.
BIRKETT A. PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 19, 1874.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., OPPOsite West Point, will open for the season June 8. Good rooms can now be secured at moderate rates. Applications to Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New-York, or to
HIGHLAND HOUSE.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON,
Proprietors.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 13, 1874. Application for rooms can be made at the hotel, or by addressing
JOSEPH H. COOPER,
Manager.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.
Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate for particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD—FOUR MILES FROM RAILroad; good trout fishing and boating; free carriage ride three times a week; terms $8 per week. At the West Davenport Hotel, Delaware County, N. Y. C. H. LAMADER, Proprietor. For further particulars inquire of M. LIPMAN, No. 549 6th av.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—This new and elegant Summer home will open on the 15th of June. The proprietors will spare no pains to make it the best place in the country; no mosquitoes or agne; a full band will be in attendance. Address, E. E. VAILL & CO., No. 471 Broadway, where plans of the house can be seen.

THE HILL-SIDE HOME—DELIGHTFULLY situated near the Delaware River, in the romantic village of Connersville, Bucks County, Penn.; fine spring water, beautiful lawns, piazzas, organ, and library; excellent board $7 to $12 per week. Send for circular. Address WM. EVANS & CO.

CROMWELL LAKE HOUSE, ONE AND A half miles stage from Highland Mills; two hours by Erie Railway; no bar; 1,200 feet elevation; asthmatic complaints relieved; elegant view; beautiful scenery; send for circular and references; take 9 A. M. train and inspect; terms reasonable. OLIVER CROMWELL.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
June 27, 1874.
WEAVERS & BATES.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—1,100 FEET ABOVE THE sea; first-class board at elegant Wagner mansion; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, and bathing; no mosquitoes or malaria. TYSON'S, No. 745 6th av.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address
D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

CONGRESS HALL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open. Board $3 per day. N. T. JUDD, Manager.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island; now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)
With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 906 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

EMPIRE SPLITTING MACHINE.
THE BEST KINDLING-WOOD SPLITTER IN THE WORLD.
Splits the hardest wood as readily as the softest. Send for illustrated circular. WM. L. WILLIAMS,
No. 134 East 25th st., near 3d av.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY HAVING DIPLOMAS FROM Paris, competent to take charge of French department in school or academy, wishes an engagement for the Fall. Address E. H., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

FRENCH LADY WISHES TO TEACH FRENCH; she has no objection to take charge of children; city or country. Address No. 200 Mulberry st., Bowne Mrs. Briendley.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 324 st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SALE OF JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE.—I propose to sell all my Jersey Cows, including some heifers; also one imported and two young bulls. The cows are all young, nearly all of my selection and importation, and number, (including the heifers to be sold,) about twenty-five. The sale will take place at my homestead, one mile from Peekskill, on TUESDAY, 9th of June, at 11 A. M. Peekskill is forty miles from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. Catalogues furnished by mail.
B. KITTREDGE.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND BRIdles, for all purposes; also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line at extremely low prices.
E. BARTLETT,
Harness Manufacturer and Importer,
No. 62 Warren st., and Nos. 21 and 23 College place.

A FIRST-CLASS PARK OR MAIL PHAETON, as good as new. Brewster's make, lined in morocco, for sale cheap. Also, one fine French chariot on C springs back and front; built to order in Paris; sold cheap in consequence of owner going to Europe. EDWARD MURPHY, No. 235 Greene st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, sureingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—LEATHER-QUARTER COACH, MADE by Brewster & Co., suited for City or country; also a pair of fine dark-brown family horses, with harness if desired. May be seen and tried at private stable No. 126 West 17th st., and will be sold cheap.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and Jersey wagons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices.
ISAAC LOCKWOOD,
Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

OPEN DEPOT WAGON, FOUR OR SIX SEATS, light and handsome. Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 324 st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.
One elegant suite (four rooms and exclusive bath) to offer for the year or temporarily. Also, other suites and single rooms. All at Summer prices until Sept. 1. Southern and Western families visiting the City, or gentlemen whose business obliges them to remain in town, may find very desirable accommodations.

A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY, REMAINing at home during the Summer, will take two or three gentlemen to board; house quiet and neat; neighborhood good; references exchanged. Address L., Box No. 139 Times Office.

MILLER'S TURKISH BATH HOTEL,
Nos. 37 and 39 West 26th st.
First-class double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED, TWO ROOMS ON second floor, connecting, also, one on parlor floor; suitable for housekeeping; everything convenient; water, gas, &c.; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 277 West 22d st.

$14 PER WEEK FOR TWO GENTLEMEN; front room, second story; hot and cold water; dinner at 6; location central. No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board, in first-class house, No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square. Call before 10, or after 3 o'clock.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—Two respectable parties offering good board, pleasant, can find the same at No. 23 Lafayette place; terms moderate; references given.

NO. 31 WEST 31ST ST.—COMMODIOUS AND pleasant rooms for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; a back parlor suitable for a physician.

VERY LARGE,

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

HIS ADDRESS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC LAST EVENING.

The anticipation that the Academy of Music would be crowded last evening, when M. Rochefort was to deliver a lecture for the benefit of his late companions in New-Caledonia, was not fulfilled. Not including about seventy-five persons on the stage of the house, the assemblage did not exceed in numbers 500. The reader need hardly be told that 500 spectators gathered in an auditorium in which 3,000 can find accommodation do not present a very cheering sight; the Academy, in fact, looked decidedly dismal. At a few minutes after 8 o'clock, M. Rochefort, with MM. Grousset and Jourde and Mr. John Swinton appeared before the footlights, and the business of the hour was at once proceeded with. Mr. Swinton, in a brief address which he read from a manuscript placed before him, introduced M. Rochefort. Previous to the act of presentation he briefly reviewed the life of the man. He used language concerning him, he said, which he certainly would not use were M. Rochefort familiar with English. Mr. Swinton then rehearsed a long panegyric upon his subject, whose career, he said, had been extraordinary, brilliant, and fruitful, and to whom, better than to any of his contemporaries, the metaphor of a meteor could be fitly applied, did not the speaker regard him as a star. Mr. Swinton next dealt briefly with that "sublime epoch, the Commune," and alluding to its few violent acts, declared that M. Rochefort had protested against them. He finally enumerated the points of M. Rochefort's intended discourse, which, he said, was to commence with an account of a meeting with the present King of the Sandwich Islands; this said Mr. Swinton, would enable the listener to mark the contrast between the civilization of savagery and the savagery of civilization. Mr. Swinton afterward introduced M. Rochefort, who was greeted with loud applause.

M. Rochefort first spoke of a visit paid by M. Pain and himself to the King of the Sandwich Islands. He was astounded when, remembering that only eighty years previous the savages of the isles slaughtered Capt. Cook, he now beheld a Parliament renewable every two years; a system of gratuitous and obligatory instruction; a law sentencing fathers whose children at the age of nine were unable to read, to imprisonment; an elective royalty and twenty school-houses. All the guarantees and franchises, promised the French—never accorded, and which the people were sometimes forced to seize upon for themselves, were in possession of the blacks. Instead of sending missionaries to the isles the speaker thought the isles could send statesmen to France, and he said to the King: "Sire, do not go and impart any such ideas to the men at Versailles, for you would be arrested and banished." [Laughter and applause.] M. Rochefort, continuing, alluded to his participation in the government for the national defense, the formation of which, he claimed, was the offspring of his mind. He had sustained Gen. Trochu to the last, and had told him that it he would bind himself to defend Paris, he [the speaker] would defend him against the rising of the mob. The journey of Jules Favre to Ferrières had been concealed from him with the utmost care by his colleagues of the government, which, in their view, was less a Government of the national defense than a Government for the defense of their respective portfolios. After resting on his attitude toward Gen. Trochu and Jules Favre his refutation of the charge of treachery to his colleagues, M. Rochefort made mention of the insults which had been heaped upon him because he declined to allow religious services when his father was buried. Like all civil wars, the late war was one of religion. One year later, after the marriage *in extremis* to which he was a party, M. Rochefort was overwhelmed with praise by the clerical press, on the score of his conversion. The speaker was not converted. He had acceded to the request of his intended wife, as to the caprice of a dying woman; he would no more have refused compliance with it than he would have denied her a cashmere shawl, had she fancied one. To have done so would have killed her, and then they would have called him an assassin. The speaker next touched very briefly upon the earliest opportunities to escape which he had had, but which he had been unwilling to embrace, out of solicitude for the lives of others. This led him to the narration of a few incidents connected with the downfall of the Commune. He had seen two little boys, aged nine years, one having lost a leg and the other his two arms, imprisoned for five months by the Versailles Government. He dwelt upon the case of Louise Michel, whose arrest was secured by that of her aged mother, whom they threatened to shoot in forty-eight hours if the daughter did not give herself up. Louise Michel had since been sent to New-Caledonia, and had lived through a four months' sea voyage, under polar skies, clothed in a wretched calico dress, which she spoke of as MacMahon's *trousseau*. The history of the war, he said, abounded in examples of female heroism; women had tramped from Paris to Versailles to bring food to their fathers and brothers, and then, footsore and breathless, had been denied admission by a sudden change of visiting day. M. Rochefort's only remarks upon New-Caledonia followed. He said that the Government, which after trembling before the Prussians, trembled before women, offered apparent inducements for the families of exiles to join them. On arriving in New-Caledonia they found that no provision whatever was made for them by the Government, and the heads of families being given no tools, and not having the wherewithal to buy any, could not work to earn bread or clothing for themselves even. Having reached New-Caledonia, free women and children were subjected to exactly the same rules that governed the captives. Up to March, 1872, about 1,200 exiles had been given work by the Government, but the amount expended in payment therefor had called forth the disapproval of the Assembly; the measure, it was averred, would bring about again the scandalous spectacle of the national workshops of 1848; and since then, the banished men had no means of getting their daily bread. The speaker's sojourn in New-Caledonia had afforded him many opportunities to look into the question of the *bagne*, or galleys, so fully discussed by Hugo and Sue. He had seen offending journalists chained to poisoners; Lullier, with irons on his hands and feet, thrown for three months in a black hole in the hold of a transport. It was thought corporal punishment was abolished in prisons; twice a week, in the Isle of Nou, insubordinate prisoners were bastinadoed, and one, to his knowledge, died under the stick. He had met convicts who had lost fingers and toes from the use of thumbscrews applied to compel confession when plots were suspected. A dying galley slave had exclaimed: "Why did they send us here; we were so happy at Toulon." M. Rochefort then concluded with a reference to the future government of France. Monarchists, he said, are throwing their last obstacles in the path of the republic. The single Government guarded against revolutions is that which they call the government of the revolution. [Applause.] He had been told that when the steam-engine first crossed the vast prairies of the West, the buffalo sometimes opposed its progress. Now and then the locomotive was stopped, but after an instant's delay it stretched the opposing power lifeless on the track. The Republic, also, he closed by saying, has to cross vast deserts of ignorance and oppression; senseless brutes, too, obstruct its path. Sometimes hesitation sets in, but soon courage is restored, and it resumes its advance toward the goal it is bound to reach—the triumph of the right, of intelligence, and of liberty. [Applause.]

M. Rochefort read the remarks, of which the foregoing is a summary, from a manuscript placed before him. He read them rapidly, but distinctly; their delivery, however, was utterly devoid of eloquence or charm. Still, it was plain that considerable interest was felt in the subjects he handled, and that no little sympathy was entertained for the speaker, and these sentiments often found expression in applause.

ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

It was rumored in Wall street yesterday that Jay Gould had again obtained a controlling interest in Erie, and that the candidates for Directors favored by him were certain of success at the ensuing election in July. The rumors to this effect were based on an alleged arrangement between Gould and McHenry, said to have been entered into just previous to the departure of the latter for England, and by which Gould engaged to buy up the stock owned by McHenry in Erie and Atlantic and Great Western, and McHenry on his part pledged himself to obtain proxies sufficient to give Gould and his friends control of the road. The affair was the subject of considerable comment in financial circles yesterday, and was generally referred to as the "sale of Erie to Jay Gould." Inquiries made at the Erie Railway office, and at the office of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, failed to afford any confirmation as to the truth of the alleged agreement. Mr. Barlow's Chief Clerk seemed to regard the rumor as utterly destitute of foundation, and, in fact, as altogether ridiculous.

ASSAULTS ON NON-SOCIETY COOPERS.

Peter Smith, the non-society cooper, who shot a striker named John Cunningham in self-defense, on Thursday afternoon, on a Van Brunt street car, in South Brooklyn, was taken before Judge Neilson, in the City Court, yesterday, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. His bondsmen were Messrs. Chas. Pratt and Stephen Jenny, both well-known oil refiners. Judge Neilson remarked during the proceedings that he thought Messrs. Lockwood Bros. & Holley did perfectly right in giving Smith a revolver to defend himself from the strikers. John Cunningham, the striker who was shot by Smith, is still in a condition which precludes any hope of his recovery. In Justice Elliott's court, yesterday morning, a non-society cooper, named Gotlieb Breshan, was brought up on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Breshan's story is that while at work in this City on Thursday, he was several times during the day threatened by the strikers, and that when going home to Williamsburg in the evening, the strikers again threatened him with violence. To defend himself he drew a dirk knife from his pocket and informed his tormentors that if they attacked him he would use it. When the boat touched the Brooklyn side the strikers complained to an officer that Breshan was carrying concealed weapons, and caused his arrest on that charge. The society men say that Breshan was not threatened nor molested, and that he flourished the knife in a spirit of bravado. Judge Elliott adjourned the hearing of the case until a future day.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

The trial of Andrew L. Roberts, for forging bonds of the Central Railroad, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady. The cross-examination of John A. Holmstead, the engraver who made the die, was continued on the part of the defense by Mr. Purdy. The witness stated that he has been in the business since 1852, and has made hardened drills and brace for a man named Davis, whom he since ascertained was a burglar. His office was first in William street, and subsequently in Beekman street, and he remembered that, when in William street, he rented an office to a man named Nelse Stewart, who was afterward arrested for counterfeiting. At the instigation of counsel, witness was here informed that he should say nothing which would criminate himself. On resuming, he said that on one occasion he introduced Stewart to a man named Roberts, who made the plate for which Stewart was sent to prison, but in that instance Stewart misled him by saying that he only wanted a bill-head. His specialty was die-sinking. He never made a $10 or a $25 die for Stewart, and he did not introduce Stewart to Roberts to get a counterfeiting plate. Frequently he has been asked to make coin-dies, and was offered thousands of dollars to do so, but he invariably refused. Stewart made him an offer "to go into business with him"—the counterfeiting business. He knew Stewart was in the counterfeiting business, but he did not obtain his arrest. He was never sent for nor arrested in connection with this matter. He denied that when he introduced Stewart to Thompson, the engraver, he vouched for him as a man who would not "give him away." He could not tell where he first met Pettis, unless it was in the restaurant No. 177 William street. Pettis asked him to make a seal of the Thiebault and Neosho Valley Railroad. He had not time to do it, but he introduced him to a man named Brown, on William street, who did it. He did not know that Pettis was dealing in stolen bonds. He had done work for the Erie Railway, but did not know whether Pettis was a railway employe. He made the seal of the Central Railroad for the prisoner; made the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway seal for Pettis. He never asked Pettis what he wanted with a copy of the seal of the Central Railroad. He did not suspect that these seals were made for forged bonds. Pettis gave him $500 for a bond which he supposed to be genuine to copy a seal from. He gave him no receipt. About a week afterward he came back with the seal and told him that the smoke-stack was not deep enough, and he deepened it for him. The witness described the arrest by Pinkerton on the warrant for forging a Western Union Telegraph seal. Mr. Bangs asked him to make an open statement, and he was willing to tell all he knew. He made a statement in Pinkerton's office, and was subsequently arrested. He was arrested three times—twice in connection with cases of this character, and once on a case regarding naturalization. The evidence of this witness lasted all day, and on its conclusion the court adjourned until Monday morning.

HERBERT SPENCER AND THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION.

Mr. E. L. Youmans delivered a lecture, entitled "Herbert Spencer and the Doctrine of Evolution," before the New-York Liberal Club last night at Plimpton Hall. He commenced his subject by stating that a change had taken place in the world of thought within our own time that was something quite unprecedented in the history of progressive ideas. The doctrine of evolution, he said, was now acknowledged as an established principle by many of the ablest men of science, and was almost universally admitted to have a basis of truth whatever form it might ultimately take. The name of Herbert Spencer had long been associated in the public mind with the idea of evolution. That while the doctrine was passing through what might be called its stage of execration, there was no hesitancy in according to him all the infamy of its paternity; but when the infamy was to be changed to honor there was less alacrity in making the revised award. By many men of eminence, leaders of opinion, he is regarded only as a clever and versatile essayist. The object of the lecturer was less to expound or to defend Mr. Spencer's views than to trace his mental history, and the quality and extent of his labors, as disclosed by an analysis and review of his published writings. Mr. Youmans then gave a sketch of the general condition of thought in relation to the origination of things when Mr. Spencer began his investigation. To men of science, he said, the new position was in the highest degree important. In 1831 Prof. George Sedwick, in an address to the London Geological Society, said: "We have a series of proofs, the most emphatic and convincing, that the approach to the present system of things has been gradual, and that there has been a progressive development of organic structure subservient to the purposes of life." The traditional explanation of the origin of the world and all that belongs to it being thus discredited, it only remained to seek another explanation; if it has not been done in one way, how has it been done? was the inevitable question. It was in relation to this great crisis in the course of advancing thought that Herbert Spencer should be regarded. Like many others, he assumed at the outset, that the study of the whole phenomenal sphere of nature belongs to science; but he might claim the honor of being the first to discern the full significance of the new intellectual position. For the proof of this he would appeal to his works. Mr. Youmans then made a rapid review of Mr. Spencer's miscellaneous works, from 1842 to 1860, and said that it was in 1858 that Mr. Spencer informed him that while writing an article on "Nebular Hypothesis," the doctrine of evolution presented itself to his mind as the basis of a general system under which all orders of concrete phenomena should be generalized. His work was begun in 1860. He has completed one-half of his undertaking, in three parts, "First Principles," "Principles of Biology," and "Principles of Psychology." There yet remain to be written, "Principles of Sociology" and "Principles of Morality," which will complete the series. The lecturer concluded with a eulogy of Mr. Spencer's genius and talent, and the greatness of the design upon which he is engaged.

BASE-BALL.

Between 600 and 800 persons witnessed the first of the series of championship games between the Hartford and Atlantic Clubs, played on the Union Grounds, yesterday. The game was sharply played up to the end of the third inning, neither side being able to score. In the fourth inning the Hartfords, by the good base-running of Hastings, assisted by errors of Booth and Farrow, scored one run. Errors of Farrow and a three-base hit by Barlow gave the Hartfords two more unearned runs in the fifth inning. In the sixth inning a wild throw of Fisher's, and a good base hit of Farrow's enabled the Atlantics to make a run, which proved to be the only one they were able to get during the game. The end of the sixth inning saw the visitors in the race by a score of 3 to 1, a lead which they still further increased by making five more runs in the seventh, four of them being earned. Neither clubs scored again during the game. Hode's magnificent outfielding, and Dehlman's base play, were the features of the game on the Atlantic side. Hastings and Barlow for the Hartfords played their respective positions admirably, the latter making two very difficult running catches. The umpiring was strict and impartial. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Hartford	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	—8

Umpire—Mr. Patterson, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.
Runs Earned—Hartford, 4; Atlantic, 0.
Total Wides Pitched—By Bond, 8; by Fisher, 24.

To-day the Hartfords and Mutuals will play on the Union Grounds.

THE ATHLETICS DEFEAT THE MUTUALS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Another brilliant championship game of base-ball was played this afternoon between the Mutuals and Athletics, and was witnessed by about 2,000 spectators. The Athletics were sent to the bat, and scored one, a beautiful double play by the Mutuals preventing an increase in score. Three blanks followed for the Athletics and five for the Mutuals. On the fifth inning the Athletics added 4 to their score, and the Mutuals succeeded in scoring 2 in the sixth inning, and in all the others were whitewashed. The Athletics in the balance of the game scored 8 runs more, and the game ended 13 to 2. Fine plays on both sides were enthusiastically applauded.

ANNUAL RECEPTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 4.

The annual reception of primary school No. 4, Sixteenth street, near First avenue, was held yesterday morning in the main class-room of the school, about 400 children being present. Among the spectators were Commissioners Patterson and Jenkins, of the Board of Education, Messrs. John F. Trow, Andrew Warner, Joseph K. O'Brien, and Henry S. Trebell, School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward. Mr. Trow presided, and announced the exercises, which consisted of hymns, choruses, dialogues, recitations and calisthenics, the whole closing with a tableau entitled "Offerings to June." At the conclusion of the programme Commissioner Patterson eulogized the Principal of the School, Miss M. Louise Waring, and the teachers of the different grades, after which Rev. Dr. Walker, Commissioner Jenkins, and Ex-School Trustee Haywood delivered appropriate addresses.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Young Men's Christian Association will give a reception in Association Hall next Monday evening.

Suit has been commenced by the Government against Emil Heinmann and others for the recovery of $6,096 87, balance of duty on imported goods.

The payment of pensions at the Pension Office, in Exchange place, was in progress yesterday. It is expected that the net payments will amount to about $20,000.

The pupils of St. John's Free School, Trinity Parish, accompanied by their Principal, Mr. G. B. Hendrickson, went on an excursion to Clifton, Staten Island, yesterday.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford dismissed the libel, with costs, in the suit of Simon and William Fitch against the steamer Nemesis.

The annual examination of the students for advancement, of the College of the City of New-York, was commenced yesterday morning, and will continue until Monday, June 15.

The Board of Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wilson G. Hunt; Treasurer, Edmund Caffin; Secretary, Hugh N. Camp.

The lady managers of the New-York Foundling Asylum will hold a strawberry festival and fancy bazar, in the new building of the institution, at Sixty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, opening on the 9th and closing on the 11th inst.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's new steamer City of Tokio, sister ship to the City of Peking, 5,000 tons, passed Delaware City in tow of two tug-boats at 11 o'clock yesterday, en route for this port, where she will receive her engines and outfit.

Early yesterday morning Doorman Coffin discovered Alice Brown, of No. 37 Stanton street, who had been locked up in the Twenty-second Street Police Station for disorderly conduct, hanging by the neck to the door of her cell. The surgeon arrived soon afterward and succeeded in restoring the woman.

A chess match was contested last evening at the Café International, Chatham square, between Mr. A. P. Barnes, President of the Jersey City Chess Club, and Mr. F. Perrin, Ex-President of the Brooklyn Chess Club. Fourteen games were played, of which Mr. Barnes won seven, Mr. Perrin five, and two were declared drawn.

Robert Dwyer, six years old, No. 591 Greenwich street, was knocked down and run over by a truck in front of his house yesterday afternoon. The child's leg was crushed, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The driver of the truck, Albert Gallaudet, No. 371 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn, was arrested and locked up in the Greenwich Street Police Station.

Yesterday morning Capt. McDonnell, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, thoroughly searched the premises at No. 549 West Thirtieth street, which has long been the rendezvous of a notorious gang of thieves. He found six massive silver forks marked "J. E.;" six more marked "Parker," three pails of fine butter marked "E. & Co.," and one pail of new butter marked "J. B. Thurston & Co., Washington Market." Capt. McDonnell believes that all this property, as well as the seven pieces of satin previously found in the basement of the same house, had been stolen from the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot. The property was taken to the Police Central Office, and it awaits identification by the owners.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Honsburg died at the Eastern District Hospital yesterday morning, from lock-jaw, caused by stepping on a rusty nail.

The house and grounds of the Long Island Club, at the corner of Montague and Remsen streets, will be sold at public auction next Thursday.

Property Clerk Charles C. Kraushaar reports the value of the property recovered by the Police during the month of May to be $12,007 70; value of property delivered, $11,157 60; value of property on hand, $350 10.

The graduating exercises of Public School No. 10, of which Mr. Peter Roguet is principal, were held yesterday, and were largely attended. Nine young ladies graduated, and short addresses were made by Messrs. Bergen, Hurlburt, and Cuyler.

Recent analysis has disclosed the fact that the Ridgewood water is largely impregnated with poisonous gases. This, it is said, is attributable to the fact that there are in the neighborhood of the reservoir several stagnant ponds, an extensive piggery, and a number of large manure heaps.

Mr. T. M. Emerson, the proprietor of a jewelry store at No. 171 Court street, went to his dinner at noon yesterday, locking the front door of his store. When he returned, about half an hour later, he found that the bolt of the door had been pushed back and $500 worth of watches and jewelry carried away. The Police are looking for the thieves.

In the suit for libel, brought by John L. Orcifield, a lawyer, against the New-York *Tribune*, in which the damages are laid at $5,000, the plaintiff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, moved to be allowed to amend the complaint so as to conform to the proof. The argument on the motion is to be made by direction of Judge Tappen, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, which meets in September.

A number of the German residents of Brooklyn whose business requires the consumption of ice have determined to form an ice company, with the object of obtaining the article at a cheaper rate during the Summer than it can be obtained from the companies now in existence. The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to draw up a plan of organization for the new company: Messrs. Kiefer, Wright, Gravelious, Geiser, Ness, Kossmann, Meyer, Helstern, Heyman, and Hauck.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The old Loder Mansion, at Rye, now owned by Ferris & Schillette, and occupied by Mr. W. E. Robinson, was damaged by fire on Thursday afternoon to the extent of $1,000, and the furniture of the house was damaged to a corresponding amount.

The June Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County adjourned yesterday, after a brief session. The offenders indicted by the Grand Jury will be tried in the Court of Sessions, the next term of which commences Monday, 22d inst.

In accordance with a request made by the State Assessors, the Supervisors and Assessors of Westchester County will hold a special joint meeting at the Court-house, White Plains, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of adopting some new measures in regard to assessments and their collection.

A sad accident occurred at Mount Vernon on Thursday afternoon. Willie Davis, a bright boy about seven years old, son of Mr. Burr Davis, while being chased across the railroad track by a companion, was struck by the locomotive of a train on the New-Haven Railroad, and had one of his legs cut off just below the knee. Amputation above the knee was found necessary. Yesterday the boy was alive and doing well.

LONG ISLAND.

The Flushing branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will hold their annual meeting at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Henry Bergh will be present, and during the evening prizes for excellence in composition will be awarded to pupils of the different schools in the district.

Owing to certain suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of a man named Charles Dickerson by drowning off College Point on Wednesday, and which a Coroner's jury found to have been "accidental," a new investigation has been ordered. The two companions of the deceased, Joseph Raab and Patrick D. Brown, do not agree in their version of the accident which caused the death of Dickerson, and foul play is suspected.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Supreme Court, in session at Trenton, yesterday set aside the proceedings in the case of Joseph C. Young, of Newark, who was fined $20 by Justice Paulin for having applied improper epithets to Joseph Cohen.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic church is to be laid in Hoboken to-morrow, and all the Irish societies in Hudson County will parade on the occasion. It is expected that there will be at least 4,000 men in line. Bishop Corrigan will officiate on the occasion.

The Supreme Court refused to grant a new trial in the cases of James M. Miller and others against the City of Newark. The cases are known as the Broad street encroachment cases, and involve the setting back of buildings on the westerly line of Broad street, near West Park street. The lower courts gave judgment for the city.

Patrick Kearney, a private watchman at the rolling-mill on Grand street, Jersey City, while intoxicated Thursday, fired four shots from his revolver at the bartender in Enwright's saloon, near Library Hall, but without hitting him however. Kearney was arrested, and, after being locked up in a cell all night, was fined $5 for drunkenness.

A man named Charlemagne, the proprietor of a saloon on Paterson avenue, West Hoboken, shot himself through the head, yesterday, with an army pistol, and died almost instantly. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and leaves a widow and three children. He had been drinking for several days, and was just getting over it when he killed himself. County Physician Buck was notified.

The charges of drunkenness and neglect of duty preferred against Capt. McHerney, of the First Precinct Jersey City Police, were tried by the Commissioners yesterday. Two witnesses testified that the defendant was drunk, and several testified that he was not. The charge of drunkenness was not sustained. He was found guilty of neglect of duty, however, and suspended from pay and duty for thirty days.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of John H. Hoppe, who died in Newark Tuesday last, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from disease of the heart, but in the opinion of the jury his death might have been hastened by the injuries he received at the hands of his brother-in-law, Krueger. The latter is still in custody, and the case will be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury.

Michael Ryan, aged sixteen years, was arrested at Long Dock by Detective Brown while in the act of boarding a train for St. Louis last night on a charge of stealing $200 from Hoffmeyer & Co., commission merchants, No. 65 Maiden lane, New-York. Young Ryan was employed in the store as clerk, and on Thursday night he secreted himself in the store, and after the other clerks had gone home he broke open a drawer containing $200, and escaped. He was locked up at the Second Precinct to await the action of the New-York authorities.

Yesterday was sentence day in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. John Lyon, the man who broke into a house on a wager that he could do so without being heard by the occupants, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison and five years for having burglars' tools in his possession, both terms to run together.... Michael Kelly, who was convicted of throwing a stone through the window of his brother's house, and who perjured himself on the trial, was sent to State Prison for one year.... The case of Mary Fallon and Agnes Horan, the two little girls who were convicted of breaking and entering a dwelling-house, was held under advisement. Judge Hoffman said he did not know what to do with the girls; if he sent them to the Penitentiary it would ruin them; if he let them go it was to remit them to a life of crime.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major Walker McFarland, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Bishop Hendriken, of Providence, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Clayton Macmichael, of the Philadelphia *North American*, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Chief Judge Sanford E. Church, and E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., and E. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Assistant Attorney Gen. C. H. Hill, of Washington; Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, and J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, are at the Brevoort House.

George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; Judge Sherman, D. Phelps, of Binghamton; Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, and Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ANOTHER OF THE GREAT BOND FORGERS IN CUSTODY.

James D. Potter, an Ex-Colonel in the United States Army, who was committed without bail by Recorder Hackett yesterday, under an indictment for a diamond robbery, makes the tenth prisoner who has been lodged in the Tombs to answer for the great forgeries of the New-York Central and Buffalo and Erie Railroad bonds, by which Wall street was swindled out of nearly a million dollars last Summer. Louis J. Keepers, who is said to be implicated in the supposed diamond theft from John M. Fox, was arrested in Boston in April by Pinkerton's Agency, not on that charge, but for complicity in the forgeries. He is in the Tombs, with twenty indictments against him. Besides Potter and Keepers, there are in the Tombs, in connection with the forgeries, Stephen Raymond, who was arrested in London; Howard Gleason, who is said to have conceived the forgeries with Andrew L. Roberts, whose trial is in progress in the Court of Oyer and Terminer; the notorious Dr. Alvah Blaisdell, and four other prisoners, who are alleged to have negotiated the sale of the bonds. Unceasing efforts have been made by the District Attorney to find George Engels, who forged the signatures of the railroad officials, and Walter Sheridan, a produce broker, who passed $50,000 of the bonds. The latter is thought to be in Europe.

THE CRUGER WILL CASE.

The further hearing of testimony in the case of the contested will of the late Hariett Douglass Cruger was continued yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. The principal witness examined was Mr. Charles O'Conor, the lawyer. He testified that he drafted the will and codicil in question, that he read it over to the testatrix, that he heard her declare to the attesting witnesses that it was her last will and testament, and saw them sign it. There was nothing, he said, in her conversation, actions, or manner to convey to his mind the impression that she was irrational at the times she executed both the will and the codicil. The testatrix was worth about a quarter of a million of money, the greater portion of which she devised to her next of kin. She also left large legacies to the New-York Bible Society and to the American Board of Foreign Missions. The contest is for the purpose of setting aside these legacies, on the ground that the testatrix was of unsound mind, and was subjected to undue influence when executing these documents. Dr. Willard Parker testified that at the time of the execution of the will he saw no symptoms of want of testamentary capacity on the part of the testatrix. On cross-examination he said that some months previous to that date (he couldn't say how many) he gave it as his professional opinion that she was entirely insane.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES TO A HORSE.

In the Circuit Court in Washington, on Thursday, the second trial of the case of Gov. Bowie vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $10,000 damages was concluded. The damages were claimed as due on account of injuries done the blooded mare Australia, while she was being put upon the cars of defendant at the depot in Washington. On the first trial of the case, the jury returned a verdict for the whole amount claimed; but the case was carried up to the General Term on exceptions, and a new trial was ordered. It was claimed that since the accident—a fall from the platform erected to put the mare into the cars—none of the colts of the mare have lived, and that she is entirely incapable of use on the race-track, on which she had won high honors previous to the accident. Judge MacArthur asked Gov. Bowie when on the witness stand during the trial, if the mare was now useful for saddle or driving, and the witness answered that she had never been tried for that purpose. The case occupied three days, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, whereupon the defendant's counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial on exceptions.

HOW THE JERSEY CITY POLICE COMMISSIONERS CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION.

The committee of the Jersey City Police Commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the death of John E. Faris, who died in a cell of the Fourth Precinct Station-house, presented their report yesterday afternoon. They commenced by expressing sympathy with the family of the deceased, and then stated that they were unable to find any evidence of inhuman treatment. The report concluded by recommending the adoption of a resolution that hereafter, when a prisoner is brought into any station-house in an insensible condition, he must not be confined in a cell, but a physician shall be immediately summoned to attend him. The investigation was conducted in secret, so that it was impossible to ascertain the nature of the testimony produced, and that fact, coupled with the above resolution and the facts previously ascertained and published in the newspapers, lead to the belief that the committee used some whitewash in the preparation of their report. The friends of the deceased intend bringing the case to the notice of the next Grand Jury.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; good shipping grades fairly active, and prices steady; sales at $5 30@$6 for fair to choice, $5 10@$6 40 for Extra; shipments, 3,000. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000, making, with those left over from former receipts, about 30,000 on sale: market dull, unsettled, and lower, at $4 60@$5 for inferior to common; $5 25@$5 75 for medium to very choice; shipments, $7,500.

[Advertisement.]
A faded beauty attempts to overcome the ravages of time by enameling her face. The manufacturer of cassimere hats seeks to hide the imperfections of his work by the use of soap-stone powder. But the first rain-storm exposes the trick and renders the hat spotted and offensive to the sight. Knox objects to enameling, and has imported a large supply of English hat bodies, and has introduced his Summer style of gentlemen's Hats, sold exclusively at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, free from the fatal defect above pointed out. Don't fail to buy your Hats from Knox.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. A. C. Campbell, John Fisher and lady, Hy. Fisher, Hugh Ward, C. W. Lewis, Miss McLetchne, Chas. Adams, J. Lee, Mrs. Fraser, Miss J. Fraser, Miss S. Fraser, Jas. Ingledew and lady, D. F. Burke, Mrs. L. Lange, Mrs. Codwise, Miss Bailey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:27 | Moon rises.12:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:26 | Gov. Island..1:15 | Hell Gate..2:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, June 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Colina, (Br.,) Marr, Antwerp, G. W. Colton; Richmond, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Anna, Steen, Wilmington, A. Abbott, Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Charger, Knowles, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; British Princess, (Br.,) Reed, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Australia, (Swed.,) Hellvad, Hamburg, Tetens & Bockmann.

Barks Imogene, (Br.,) Doun, Glasgow, Bowring & Archibald; Erstatmagen, (Norw.,) Lyderson, Newry, Tetens & Bockmann; Hanne Selmer, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; Cupido, (Norw.,) Tilisen, Christiansand for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Domenica, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Malta, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Flora, (Ger.,) Hansen, Rio Grande do Sul, Oelrichs & Co.; Wm. Dobson, (Br.,) Dorchester, P. E. I.; Alice Starrett, (Br.,) Tooker, Liverpool, C. W. Bertaux; Lillian, (Br.,) Hansen, Santander and Cadiz, Kinne, Ross & Co.

Schrs. Gertrude Plummer, Plummer, St. Vincent, Middleton & Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Bonnibel, (Br.,) Griffin, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. DeWolfe & Co.; John G. Wright, Scull, Jacksonville, Overton & Hawkins.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Ger.,) Knudser, Antwerp May 19, with mdse. and 47 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. May 23, lat. 48, lon. 14, passed ship Lord Canning, (Br.,) from ——, for London; 28th, lat. 44 45, lon. 40 23, passed several great icebergs.

Steam-ship Alabama, Lockwood, New-Orleans May 26, in ballast to James Murphy. June 3, off Hatteras, passed schr. Jennie Stark, bound S.

Ship Star of the South, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Smith, Cebre 136 ds., with mdse. to J. D. Wood—vessel to Peabody, Wallis & Co.

Bark Cecelia O. It, Oneto, Rotterdam 51 ds., in ballast, to A. Pagresta. April 18, lat. 49 50, lon. 63 05, picked up two boats painted white, one having on the port bow tripod No. 5, capital M., and small letters tre and dequipage, and on the stern Havre; the other a metallic boat; no letters.

Bark Helen Angier, (of Stockton,) Staples, Bristol 40 ds., in ballast, to Noah Emery. May 21, lat. 40 20, lon. 47 55, spoke ship Poolscar, (Br.,) from Pensacola, for Liverpool.

Bark Paul, (Ger.,) Klatt, Stettin 62 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to J. W. Schmidt & Co. June 2, lat. 40 36, lon. 69 02, spoke schr. Rose, of and for Windsor, N. S.

Bark Regina del Cin, (Aust.,) Tomasini, Gloucester 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Prescosa, (Swed.,) Nielsen, Marseilles 59 ds., with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Atlantic, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Mackenzie, Montevideo 49 ds., with hides, &c., to C. B. Swain & Son.

Bark Nuova Fama, (Aus.,) Craglievich, Charente 43 ds., with brandy to order.

Bark Norena, (Aus.,) Favrich, St. Vincent 27 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Giove, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Dunkirk 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Embla, (Norw.,) Andreassen, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Skulda, (Norw.,) Strom, Aberdeen 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Christiana, (Norw.,) Oebricks, Bremen 5 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gazelle, (Nor.,) Brun, Stavanger 42 ds., in ballast to Funck, Edye & Co.

Bark Elizabeth Taylor, (of Fleetwood,) Humphrey, Bahia 35 ds., with rosewood to Brown Bros. & Co.

Bark Hedwig, (Ger.,) Wanken, Bremen 43 ds., with empty barrels to Chas. Luling.

Bark Arfacsna, (Aus.,) Marapi, Limerick 43 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Padang Packet, (Ger.,) Schultz, Amsterdam 57 ds., with mdse. to order. Had strong variable winds. Was 23 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Bissina, (Ital.,) Sarcineto, Port Venders 55 ds., with mdse. to Funck, Edye & Co.

Bark Ironsides, of Bangor, Me., Potter, Leghorn 65 ds., with marble to Fabbricotti Bros.

Brig Veloce, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Castellamare 65 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Williams, Hamburg 41 ds., with mdse. to Funck, Edye & Co.

Brig Minnie Traub, (of Philadelphia,) Dickson, Matanzas, with sugar to Jules, Sazerac & Co.

Brig Faustinia, (of Stockton,) Blanchard, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Harry, Brown, Caibarion 12 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig W. A. Heney, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Swain, Pernambuco 23 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Rachele, (Ital.,) Cacace, Castellamare 65 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Crown Point, Burns, Baracoa, 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Ueirecn B. Smith, Smith, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Albert Clarence, Hawes, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit and 2 passengers to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Alice Barnard, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. A. K. Bentley, Mahaffey, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Eugene Borda, Dukes, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Buckie.

Schr. Fortunate, (Br.,) Harewood, Rio Grande March 23, with mdse. to Geo. F. Bulley. Anchored in lower bay and has been ordered to Boston.

Schr. Baltimore, Quinn, Richmond, Va.

BELOW—Bark Embla, (Norw.) Anderson, Matanzas.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; foggy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—Arr. steamers Leipzig, from Bremen; Wm. Lawrence, from Boston; Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; Martha Stevens, from New-York, and Wm. Whilden, from Philadelphia; schr. David Miller, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Trent, for Liverpool; Falcon, for Charleston; Raleigh, for Wilmington, N. C.; Blackstone, for Providence; F. W. Brune, for New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; barks Clifton, for Greenock, and David Babcock, for Charleston; schrs. Effie J. Simmons, for St. John, N. B.; M. F. Bradshaw, for Wilmington, N. C., and John T. Manson, for Boston.

BOSTON, June 5.—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; barks Albert, from Cadiz; Hyack, from Cardenas; Neptune, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5.—Arr. brig Limpis, from London. Sld. steamer Equator, for Philadelphia, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 5.—Passed in for Richmond—Bark Farrs, from Liverpool.

The bark Davis Brodersen sld. for Newport, not Baltimore, as before reported.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5.—Arr. bark Nancy Bryson, from Rio for orders.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 5.—Arr. schr. San Juan, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., June 5.—Arr. for orders ships Anna Camp, from Barcelona; Alexander, from Liverpool, via Tybee; barks Trinidad, from Trinidad; Isabel, from Caibarien; brig Tally Ho, from Sagua, and a full-rigged brig.

Passed out ship Joseph Fish, barks Germania and Kate McDonnell, brig A. B. Patterson.

Passed in a ship, a bark, and a barkentine, names unknown.

There is a heavy fog prevailing, which is lifting slowly.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., June 5.—Passed up, steamer Florence Franklin, from Baltimore; schrs. N. W. Magie, from Baltimore, and Mary C. Farr, from Boston.

Passed down, new steamer City of Tokio, in tow for New-York; steamer Reading, for Boston; barks Chillingham and Fury; and schr. Union Flag, for Portsmouth; steamer James S. Green, for Norfolk; bark Scud, for Venice; schrs. Avon, for St. John, N B.; John A. Griffin, for Wilmington, N. C.

The weather is thick.

Barks Fury, for Gibraltar, and Chillingham, for Cork, remain here at anchor.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.—Arr. at 2 P. M. steam-ship Knickerbocker, Gager, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.—Cld. steamers George Washington and General Meade, for New-York, and schr. S. Constance, for Kingston.

Arr. at the Passes, steamers City of Houston and Knickerbocker, from New-York.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 5.—Arr. steam-ship Chilian, from New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5.—Arr. schrs. J. F. H. Langrall, from Norfolk; Hattie E. Simpson, from Gardiner, Me.

Cld. brig J. W. Parker, for Philadelphia; schrs. Hope On and Julia E. Haskell, for Boston; German bark Antoinette, for Bremen; schr. Hornet, for Babama; ship Savannah, for St. Johns, N. B., and schr. C. H. Garrish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, &c., which arr. at an early hour this morning, reports: Had dense fogs outside of Sandy Hook; June 2, lat. 42 20, lon. 59 30, passed a green painted Norwegian bark bound for New-York; 4th, 30 miles E. of Sandy Hook Light-ship, passed 2 brig-rigged steamers bound E. The Utopia brings 328 passengers.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 5.—Sld. for the United States, Hamburg, Idem, Fleetwood, Jacob, Protector, Probo, and Cara.

Arr. out from the United States on the 3d inst., Hilda, Salo, Actif, Sol deo Gloria, and Kate Crosby.

Arr. out from the United States on the 4th inst., British Nation, Dauphin, Abigail, Fiora, Edmund, Medina, Regent, W. J. Hatfield, Libero, Admete, Milwall, Karnak, and Kalida.

Arr. out from the United States on the 5th inst., Peppina, Bertha, Drowing, Louise, Traveller, Capella, Nuova Speranza, Maria, Ida, Pietro G., and Gem.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Weilhaven and Mercator.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.—The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic sld. from this port for New-York at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York May 27, arr. here at 6 o'clock this evening, and sld. for Liverpool.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester sld. from this port to-day for New-York.

MOVILLE, June 5.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Munro, from New-York May 26, for Glasgow, reached here to-day.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 & 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR Have very great pleasure in inviting attention to their new and elegant selections for the present season. The stock is of immense extent and variety, and embraces all the most popular of prevailing styles for all occasions and occupations.

$10 SUITS, SUITS, $30
$15 SUITS, SUITS, $35
$20 SUITS, SUITS, $40
$25 SUITS, SUITS, $50

FREEMAN & BURR'S Extensive CUSTOM DEPARTMENT enables them to please the most exacting, and execute ORDERS TO MEASURE at short notice and at MODERATE PRICES. ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and punctuality.

$5 SPRING OVERCOATS, $20
$10 SPRING OVERCOATS, $25
$15 SPRING OVERCOATS, $30

FREEMAN & BURR Have for years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages, which are made to measure when preferred.

$5 BOYS' SUITS, $20
$10 BOYS' SUITS, $22
$— BOYS' SUITS, $25
$15 BOYS' SUITS, $30

ORDERS BY MAIL. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

A. Raymond & Co.,
Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SUITS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
WHITE VESTS
OF
DUCK AND MARSEILLES.

VISITORS TO EUROPE
Are invited to examine the stock of FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, GEMS, DIAMONDS, and other Precious Stones, both set and unset, at our Paris house,
TIFFANY, REED & CO.,
No. 57 Rue de Chateaudun,
And also visit our Watch Manufactory, just completed, at
Place Cornavin, (near the railroad depot,) Geneva, Switzerland.
Having combined the American method of using labor-saving tools and machinery with thoroughly skilled Swiss labor, we are enabled to produce Fine Watches at prices which warrant a preference over all others. Particular attention given to the production of complicated Watches, Repeaters, Timers, Chronographs &c.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
TIFFANY, REED & CO.,
No. 57 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Place Cornavin, (near the railroad depot,) Geneva.
TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 29 Argyll st., Regent st. W., London.

ZERO
REFRIGERATOR—with Water, Wine, and Milk Cooler. Best food and ice keeper in the world. Send for book.
Refrigerators repaired.
A. M. LESLEY,
NO. 224 WEST 23D ST., NEW-YORK.

FACTS AND FIGURES.
Our Stock is ENTIRELY NEW and FIRST-CLASS in every respect. PRICES BELOW USUAL RATES, as the following show:

ALBERT FROCK COATS, from French and English Materials, ready-made or to order	$22
WALKING COATS, do.	20
LONDON SACKS, do.	18
SCOTCH SUITS, complete	22
AMERICAN SUITS, do.	16
ENGLISH TROWSERS	8
WHITE AND COLORED DUCK and MARSEILLES VESTS	3

MOHAIR and LINEN GARMENTS in great variety. An unrivaled assortment of SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS, together with EVERY REQUISITE for a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

JESSUP & CO.,
NO. 256 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.
Organs & Melodeons.
The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.
53,000
Now in use.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.
Send for Price Lists.
Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

READY FOR SUMMER.
LIGHT GARMENTS FOR HOT WEATHER. ALPACA SACKS, BLACK AND FANCY,
$2 50 TO $10.
WORSTED SUITS, STYLISH AND DURABLE,
$20 TO $30.
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